00110071

NOT TO BE ISSUED
OUT OF THE LIBRARY.

GOD
352.44
Bom/Pop
110071

Digitized with financial assistance from
H T Parekh FOUNDATION
An Initiative by
HDFC
WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH
on 27 November, 2018

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. LXXII.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE INTRODUCTION

OF

REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

INTO THE

DHOOLIA & CHALISGAUM TALOOKAS

OF THE

KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

110071

BXe76

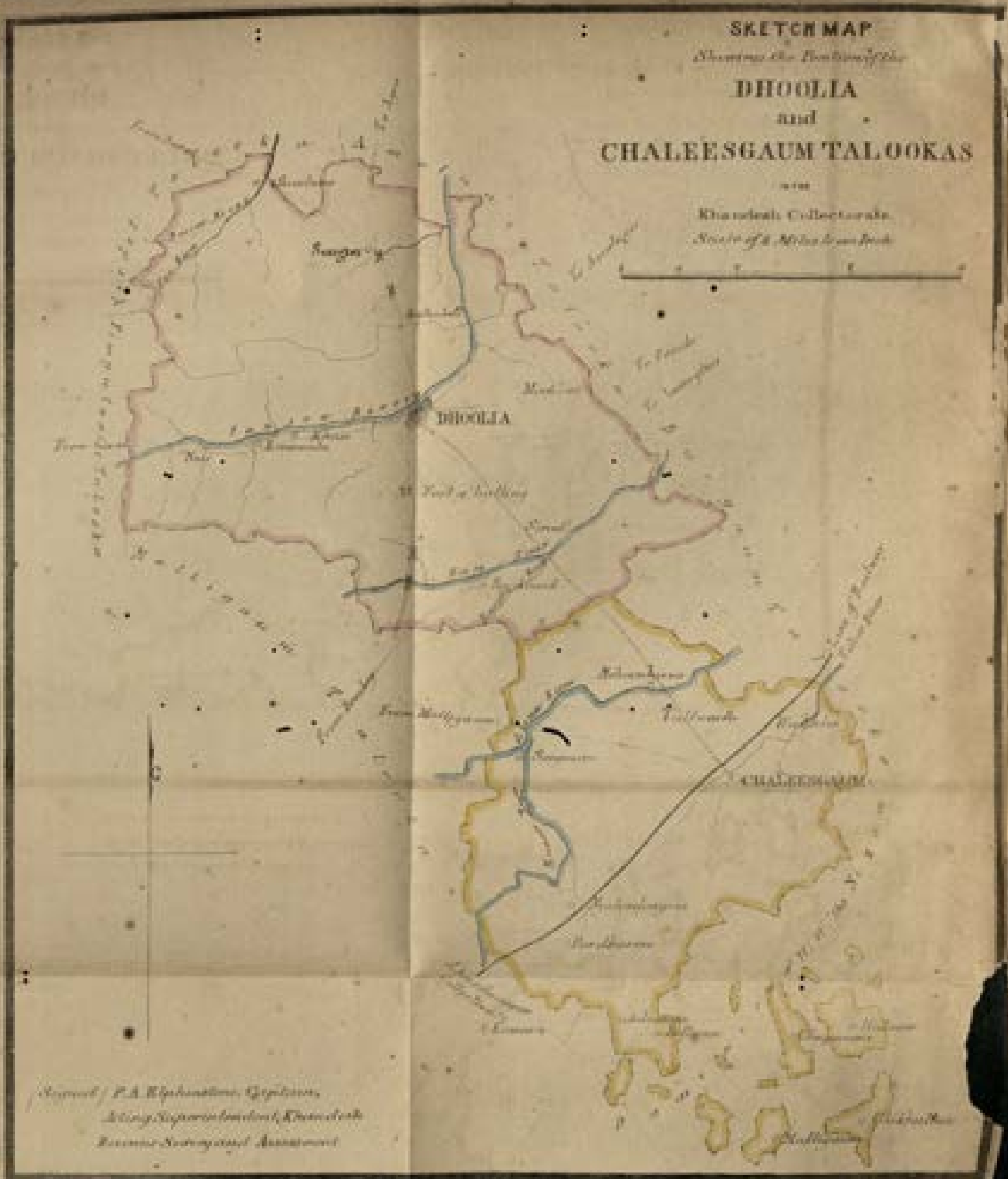
Bombay:

PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT

AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1863.

GOD
352.44
Bom / Pap
110071


SKETCH MAP
DHOOLIA
and
CHALEESGAUM TALOOKAS
DHOOLIA
CHALEESGAUM

No 62 of 1863.

From Captain P. A. Elphinstone,

Acting Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To L. R. Ashburner, Esq.,

Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government a report on the Dhoolia and Chalisgaum talookas, with reference to the rates I would propose for introduction into these districts during the current season.

2. These two talookas, which adjoin each other, as will be seen from the accompanying map, occupy the centre of the Khandeish collectorate. The northern portion of the Dhoolia talooka (the Petah Songier) had a revised assessment introduced last year, and will therefore be excluded from consideration in this report, except in so far as it may assist us in estimating the rates for other parts of the same talooka.

3. The position these two districts occupy with reference to the other districts of the collectorate is as follows:—

The *Dhoolia* talooka lies immediately to the south of the already settled districts, Virdel and Amulnair. The Burgaum talooka adjoins it on the east, Chalisgaum and Malligaum on its south, and the Pimpulnair talooka on the west.

The *Chalisgaum* talooka touches in the north the Dhoolia talooka, and is bounded by Burgaum and Malligaum on the east and west respectively, and on the south by the Nizam's territory.

4. Contiguous as these two talookas are to each other, the general features of the country present a striking difference. The Dhoolia talooka is composed of two distinct valleys, which are separated by a lofty but broken and irregular range of hills which enters

No 62 OF 1863.

From Captain P. A. ELPHINSTONE,

Acting Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq.,

Collector of Khandeish.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government a report on the Dhoolia and Chalisgaum talookas, with reference to the rates I would propose for introduction into these districts during the current season.

2. These two talookas, which adjoin each other, as will be seen from the accompanying map, occupy the centre of the Khandeish collectorate. The northern portion of the Dhoolia talooka (the Petah Songier) had a revised assessment introduced last year, and will therefore be excluded from consideration in this report, except in so far as it may assist us in estimating the rates for other parts of the same talooka.

3. The position these two districts occupy with reference to the other districts of the collectorate is as follows:—

The *Dhoolia* talooka lies immediately to the south of the already settled districts, Virdel and Amulnair. The Burgaum talooka adjoins it on the east, Chalisgaum and Malligaum on its south, and the Pimpulnair talooka on the west.

The *Chalisgaum* talooka touches in the north the Dhoolia talooka, and is bounded by Burgaum and Malligaum on the east and west respectively, and on the south by the Nizam's territory.

4. Contiguous as these two talookas are to each other, the general features of the country present a striking difference. The Dhoolia talooka is composed of two distinct valleys, which are separated by a lofty but broken and irregular range of hills which enters

the district from the south-west and runs on in a north-easterly direction, dividing the district in two unequal parts. Numerous spurs springing from this range extend for some distance into both valleys, and as is usually the case in Khandeish, wherever this barren trap-rock comes into contact with the soil, impoverishes the surrounding country. The soil will consequently be found as a rule to be of an inferior description, although by no means unfertile, a few solitary patches of good black soil met with here and there forming the only exceptions. These valleys are drained by two rivers—the Panjra and the Borree, only the first of which is of any importance, however, regarded in an irrigational point of view. The Borree river contains very little water, even during the monsoon, and runs dry before the commencement of the hot weather. The Panjra river again is a perennial stream, and although no very large one, has at present several bandharras in tolerable working order, and which yield Government a remunerative return. Its capabilities are now being discussed by the Irrigational Committee, with the view to increasing its usefulness, and I shall therefore not enter here upon any further remarks on the subject.

5. It will be necessary, however, to revert to these rivers again when considering the grouping of the villages in classes, with reference to the rates to be placed upon them; for not only the climate but the fertility of the soil is likewise considerably influenced by the nature of the stream that drains the valley; and inversely the stream again is affected by the quality of the soil lying on both sides of its banks. It is a well-known fact that an ample and freely-flowing stream keeps up a healthy circulation of the air and tends to purify it, and all wells in its neighbourhood are generally speaking plentifully supplied with good water, a sub-stratum of water being also thereby retained at a certain distance from the surface of the soil, which must doubtless add considerably to the fertility of the latter. A *dry* stream on the contrary is in Khandeish a sure indication that the surrounding country is unfertile owing to the soil not being able to retain any moisture. No clay is found near the banks of such rivers, and the subsoils are mostly of a porous earth, greatly intermixed with coarse gravel, through which the surface water percolates too quickly, or else of

pure sheet-rock. Such important indications should not be lost sight of, I think, in judging of the respective fertility of various parts of a district. This general rule will some times appear to be at fault where extensive tracts of sheet (trap) rock are found abutting on the banks of even the best supplied rivers; but this phenomenon is due to the capricious formation of the trap-rock, which forms the chief material of most of our hills, the spurs of which run far into the plains below until they are stopped as it were in their course by the river at the bottom of the valley.

6. The *Chalisgaum* talooka again has only one principal valley through which the Girna river makes its way from west to east, cutting off a small portion from the northern part of the district. Towards the south of the talooka a high wall-like range of hills rises almost suddenly from the valley. It enters the district from the west and runs straight across eastward into the Nizam's dominions. It is chiefly with reference to this range of hills that the general features of the country here differ so much from those of Dhoolia. In the latter district the hills are composed of a number of almost inaccessible and scarped peaks nearly devoid of all vegetation; whereas the range of hills lying in the southern part of Chalisgaum support on their summit an extensive table-land. This plateau, which is about 600 feet higher than the plain, extends almost the entire breadth of the district, from Koosoombtel to Kunnur and southward up to the frontiers of the Ahmednuggur zillah and the Nizam's country, where it joins the high lands rising from the Deccan plains. The soil here is apparently of a very fertile kind, being for the most part a rich black mould, which permits of rubbee crops being grown with much profit. In dry seasons, however, the crops yielded by this soil are often far from remunerative in consequence of this part of the country being so badly supplied with water. Nearly all the streams are dry during the greater part of the year; many of the wells contain but little water, and the soil itself has in consequence very little inherent moisture. It is owing to this scarcity of water that this tract of land is not so densely populated nor so well cultivated as might be expected. Most destructive hailstorms likewise periodically visit these heights and cause much devastation amongst

the crops, and occasionally it is said amongst the cattle as well (?) Only two years ago a terrific hailstorm laid low an entire tract of most luxuriant "rubbee," very little of which was able to recover itself again. When fixing rates for this part of Chalisgaum these circumstances will no doubt have to be considered in addition to any local peculiarities, favourable or otherwise, that may hereafter be found to exist with reference to the position this district occupies in the zillah.

7. Unlike Dhoolia, which I have described as containing a generally inferior soil, equally diffused all over the country, the lower plain of Chalisgaum (*i. e.* below the ghauts) begins on the west and south with a hard and stony soil, which, however, gradually improves in quality towards the Girna river and the north-east of the district, where it adjoins the Burgaum talooka. The low rocky elevations and masses of sheet-rock which constitute a great portion of the western and northern part of Chalisgaum closely hem in the course of the noble Girna for several miles after it has entered the district, especially in the left bank, and oblige it to swerve from its original direction, as will be seen from the map. From the village Mehoonbarree, however, the valley begins rapidly to widen, and the river pursues its course into the Burgaum talooka with fewer obstructions and through a more fertile land. This might be rendered much more profitable than it already is were irrigation applied to it. The Girna is, with the exception of the only Taptee, the finest river in Khandeish, and it is to be hoped that Captain Fife, our Irrigational Engineer, who is now engaged in examining it with the view of finding a suitable site for a bandharra, will soon be able to set on foot works which will bring into use its ample resources. There are several minor streams in both districts which might be profitably made use of for irrigationary purposes, and they will in due course be specially considered by the Irrigational Committee. All the villages bordering upon this river have not only the direct benefit of the constant and ample supply of pure water it affords them for domestic uses as well as for their cattle, but they also enjoy the indirect advantage of the influence so plentiful a stream exerts on the neighbouring land and its wells.

8. With respect to climate Chalisgaum appears to be decidedly more healthy than Dhoolia, fever being more prevalent in the latter than in the former district. This may be owing to the Dhoolia valley being so much confined within the numerous straggling spurs that overrun the country, as well as to its more *western* position in the zillah; perhaps also to the greater extent of patusthul garden land in Dhoolia, as irrigation appears to be a prolific source of fever in Khandeish. Both in Dhoolia and Chalisgaum the western villages suffer most from fever, and in the latter district the villages lying along the foot of the Santmalla range are likewise considered somewhat unhealthy in consequence of the jungle being so dense.

9. The mode of husbandry practised is exactly the same in both Dhoolia and Chalisgaum; and as these districts do not differ in this respect from those already reported upon, I shall not waste any time in simple recapitulation. I would observe, however, that the cultivation of dry land is not carried on as carefully as it might be, apparently from the excessive idleness and love of ease natural to the native of India, who is not easily roused from his lethargy without some great inducement. It is not an unusual sight to see a field carelessly ploughed; no manure applied for years' perhaps, although there may be plenty lying at the very doors of the cultivator's fields in which the crops are nearly choked with weeds, which are allowed to run to seed unchecked, and thereby increase from year to year. I have no doubt, however, that in a few years time, if the demand for cotton and oil seeds continues to be as great as it is now, self-interest will completely cure even the most inveterate idler of his hereditary inertness.

10. The crops grown are the same as in other parts of Khandeish. "Rubbee" crops, such as wheat, gram, &c., are not often met with, except in irrigated lands, owing to the soil being so inferior in both districts. On the table land in the Chalisgaum talooka however, as observed in a former paragraph, these crops grow very luxuriantly in favourable seasons. The sudden and excessive rise in the price of cotton has given a great stimulus to the cultivation of this crop; but as yet the ryots do not appear to have profited much by this change, the native merchants, who on such occasions generally speaking col-

lect the interest due to them in *kind*, being the only parties who really are the gainers. The staple food of the cultivators is the bajree, which thrives well even in the poorest soils. In the Chalisgaum talooka the Bheels, who inhabit the villages lying along the face of the Santmalla range, derive much profit from gathering the flower of the "mahoo" or mhowra tree, which yields by distillation an inferior kind of alcohol, and is largely consumed in this state by the lower classes of the people. The jungles also abound with a tree or rather shrub called the charollee, the fruit of which is like a small cherry, having a stone and kernel very similar to that fruit; this kernel is in taste very like a sweet almond, and is much sought after by the wealthier natives of Bombay and other large towns. Another production of the Chalisgaum jungles, but especially of the hills, is the "dhamra" tree. It yields a gum far superior to the common gum arabic in whiteness and tenacity, and would therefore be well worth being *preserved* by Government. The tree grows to the height of about fifteen feet, has a white and fine-grained wood almost as hard as boxwood, and might be used for like purposes but for the stem not attaining in these hills any great girth. I have never seen one of these trees stouter than five or six inches in diameter.

11. Both in Dhoolia and Chalisgaum the population must be considered chiefly agricultural, no manufactures of any importance being carried on in either of the districts, and the people are evidently in a thriving condition, although the population is scanty. This appears to be especially the case with the population of the Dhoolia talooka. The populous and rich town of Dhoolia being the centre of all the traffic from the surrounding districts has caused much wealth to be disseminated in many portions of the talooka, and we find therefore a great number of very substantial farmers all over the district. The cultivators of the Chalisgaum talooka, especially those in the western parts of the district, struck me two years ago as being in less easy circumstances than those of Dhoolia. But the Railway, which is now completed and passes through the district, appears already to have made a considerable improvement in the condition of some of the people, particularly of the poorer classes, who have found in large numbers very profitable employment in the

works of the line. The population of both districts, however, is still very scanty—considerably less dense than of any of the districts hitherto settled by us. Of the two, Dhoolia is the best populated district, having 102 souls per square mile when calculated on the extent of its arable land, whereas Chalisgaum has only 77 souls to the square mile. This estimate, however, hardly gives a correct idea of the agricultural population or even the general denseness of the inhabitants as it includes the large towns of Dhoolia and Chalisgaum, the former of which alone has upwards of 10,000 inhabitants and the latter 2,800. Excluding these towns, the population of these two districts is almost equal, Dhoolia having 78 souls and Chalisgaum 73 souls to the square mile of the arable land.

12. In the course of a few years Chalisgaum will, owing to the establishment of the Railway, grow considerably in importance and bear the palm off Dhoolia, which, being out of reach of the Railway, will soon fall into insignificance, unless a branch line of rail be laid down to connect it with Julgaum and Chalisgaum. Such a scheme would not prove an unprofitable one I imagine, as the traffic along the Dhoolia road is very great, and would not be interrupted even if the whole line to Nagpoor were completed. This measure would also obviate the necessity of keeping up the high road from Dhoolia to Bombay, which I do not think could otherwise be dispensed with for years to come. While on this subject I would draw prominent attention to a fact connected with the line of rail that has been completed (?) from Bombay as far as Chalisgaum and Julgaum. In order that such a work be of real utility in a country like India, where ordinary means of conveyance can at times not be procured at any price, there should be no interruption on the line; at least not of such a nature as to oblige the goods being conveyed by other means than those at the command of the Railway authorities. Until such is secured the Railway will never become popular, and much of the traffic, as is still the case, will follow its former channel. Another important requirement appears to me to be the existence of some rule which would make the Railway Companies answerable for damage done to goods carried by them.

Such numerous and continual complaints are being made of dishonest practices taking place on even the short Railway from Bombay to Chalisgaum, such as the opening of boxes and abstraction of cotton, sugar, bottles, &c., while the time of transit is occasionally about *twice* as long as could be performed by an ordinary cart drawn along a country road by bullocks, that some decided improvement is urgently called for if the Railway is ever to become such a boon to the people in this country as it has proved in other countries.

13. There are two excellent high-roads in the Dhoolia talooka. The principal one is the Bombay and Agra road, which passes through the centre of the district and likewise through the town of Dhoolia itself; it is metalled and bridged in its entire length through the district, the bridge over the Panjra river near Dhoolia being a very extensive work and one which does much credit to its architect (Colonel Bell of the Bombay Engineers), from its combined strength and elegant appearance. The other high-road branches off from the above at Jhorega and runs upwards in a north-easterly direction through Borecoond to Asseerghur. This road is also metalled, but only partially bridged. Several other minor high-roads converge here from the surrounding districts to Dhoolia as the centre of all the traffic that enters Khandeish, and this town has therefore become of considerable commercial importance. A new and direct road has been projected between Chalisgaum and Dhoolia; it was commenced last year I believe, but the work was interrupted for some time, and I am not aware whether it is to be completed or not.

14. In Chalisgaum there is only one high-road deserving the name; it leads from Nandgaum in the Malligaum talooka to Chalisgaum *viâ* Nyahadongree and Tullegaum. This road is unmetalled however, although this is of little consequence at present, as the Railway which has taken the same direction has in a great measure destroyed its value as a trunk road. A small road leading down the table-land into the valley below deserves notice. It joins Jategaum, which is on the top of the ghaut, with Purdharree at its foot. The ghaut is called after the latter village the Purdharree ghaut. Much money has occasionally been spent, I believe, in

trying to improve and repair this ghaut, which is a very steep one; but it was originally laid out so badly that any permanent improvement is out of the question. As an easy communication between this plateau and the Railway below is of some importance to the villages concerned, I would strongly recommend that some better road be lined out which will enable laden carts to go up and down with safety, which is hardly possible just now. There is an old road on the western side of the range which might, perhaps, be improved sufficiently to answer the purpose, and it would be worth while to have it examined by the proper authorities. It leads from Jategaum to Kussara in the Nuggur zillah, and is called the Kussara ghaut.

15. I omitted in a previous paragraph to draw attention to the isolated positions occupied by several of the villages on this plateau. It will be seen from the map how scattered they lie, and I cannot help thinking that, politically or otherwise, the fact of these villages being so completely interlaced and surrounded by those of a foreign power like the Nizam's government can hardly be desirable. If an arrangement could be entered into with the latter government for exchanging villages with us, or the Nizam's villages lying interspersed amongst ours being made over to us in order to form an uninterrupted boundary line between the two countries, it would be an advantage to both governments, and tend to the improvement of the revenue now obtained from those villages.

16. Having now given a short description of both talookas, I shall proceed to consider each separately with reference to the rates that appear to me most suitable to its circumstances, and I shall begin with the Dhoolia talooka as it adjoins those already brought under our revised rates.

17. The measurement of the Dhoolia talooka was commenced in 1856 under the late Mr. Davison and completed last year by Mr. Whitcombe. The classification of soils commenced under Mr. Scott in 1860 and is still in progress under Mr. Whitcombe, but will be completed early this season. The subjoined test returns show the nature and result of the tests hitherto applied to both operations during the progress of the work :—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
Nos.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	Total No. of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Average error.		Fields	Acres	Average error.		Fields.	Acres.	Average error.	
							Per Cent.	Per Field.			Per Cent.	Per Field.			Per Cent.	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							Ac. gs.	Pies			Ac. gs.	Pies.			Ac. gs.	
152	21,227	299,299	Measurement ..	152	2,165	26,138	0 30	..	14	120	1 4	..	2,179	26,258	0 30	..
			Classification....	135	1,426	17,066	..	4¼	..	..	..	..	1,426	17,066	..	4¼

18. The errors discovered by our testing officers are, as will be seen from the foregoing table, columns 16 and 17, on an average very small, which would indicate that both operations were carried on with considerable care. These have already been fully brought to your notice in the yearly progress reports, and will therefore not require further remarks in this report.

19. The Dhoolia talooka is composed altogether of 227 villages. Of these 69 belong to the Songier petah, into which revised rates were introduced last year, and the remaining 158 to the soobha of Dhoolia itself which forms the subject of this report. *Five* of these villages belonged formerly to the Amulnair talooka, and were settled when revised rates were introduced into that district. *One* (Ranmulla) is an alienated village which is not to be assessed by us, the jhageerdars refusing to have it measured. There remain therefore only 152 villages for which a revised assessment will be proposed, and the following remarks apply solely to these villages.

20. Before speaking of the rates I have prepared for Dhoolia, I will consider the progress made by this district since the year of our accession as far as I have been able to gather from the revenue records, of which the annexed diagram is a correct exposition. Facts connected with the management of this district *previous* to our rule I am unable to furnish as I have in vain attempted to collect data bearing upon the past history of Khandeish, and which would throw more light than we already have on the probable causes which have reduced this province from the prosperous condition in which there is every evidence that it was in former years to its present comparative state of poverty, large towns having sunk into insignificance and even disappeared altogether, extensive tracts of country, which according to tradition and still-existing traces must have been richly cultivated at one time, being now but a wilderness covered with a dense jungle, and trodden only by the wild Bheel hunter or perhaps by a stray wood-cutter. I have not succeeded in obtaining a single document relating to the Marathi or Mahomedan period, and from all accounts all such papers were either lost or destroyed during the

unhappy reign of the Peishwas, when the whole of Khandeish was more or less at the mercy of hordes of lawless marauders, who spared neither life nor property in the attainment of their own selfish ends, which they covered in many cases with the cloak of authority and justice.

21. The system of assessment prevailing in other parts of Khandeish previous to our rule likewise obtained here and has already been fully described in former reports. During the Mahomedan rule it was the "tankhwa" and "rakba," which was in fact our present bighotee system; but in the Peishwas' time the revenue was collected in a very arbitrary way. Land was rented nominally by the "ookta" and "outbandee" tenures, but the heads of "mahals" or pergunnas to whom the revenue was farmed out had full authority to squeeze the ryots if required; and although this system had the advantage of saving Government the expense of keeping up large establishments for the collection of the revenue and also of ensuring to Government regular returns, it tended to impoverish the country rapidly, and was the cause of the most cruel oppression. This system of farming the revenue is still practised in many of the native states I believe, and while it continues anarchy in its worst form will also continue to exist. On our obtaining the country in 1818-19 the bighotee system was reintroduced, and the land under cultivation was yearly measured. This system after undergoing several modifications is the one still in existence.

22. From the diagram annexed one can see at a glance the progress which the Dhoolia district has made during our rule. The ~~yellow~~ thin zigzag line which represents the cultivation rises almost without interruption and with considerable rapidity from the small area of 16,002 acres in 1818-19 to 67,619 acres in 1861-62, having thus increased more than fourfold during the last forty-four years. None of the districts hitherto settled have made such a steady progress, and Virdul is the only talooka that at all approaches Dhoolia in the increase that has taken place in the area of land under cultivation.

EXAMPLE.

Year 1838 39.

Cultivation Acres	25,523.
Assessment Rupees	38,522.
Collections do	27,179.

DIAGRAM Illustrative of the fluctuations in the **ASSESSED ANNUAL ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS** of the Government Wards Funds of the Village of the **BOUVERIE VALLEY** subsisting the Imperial Police for the period of Twelve Years preceding the introduction of the Income settlement and of the Annual Assessment to be imposed upon the same Funds.

EXAMPLE.

Year 1881-82.

Collection Rate	12.500
Assessment Amount	80.000
Collections &c.	77.500
Remissions &c.	2.500

EXPLANATION.

The Dotted Engrave line shows the Assessment of the Wards Collections each year.

The Black Chalk Engrave line shows the Annual collections.

The green coloured line shows the Annual Remissions.

The Blue Engrave line shows the amount of Annual collections with arrears.

The Black Horizontal line shows the average yearly Collections.

The Red Dot Horizontal line shows the average yearly Collections.

The Violet Horizontal line shows the average yearly Remissions.

(Signed) P. A. Fitzhamilton, Captain,
Acting Superintendent Wards &
Rate Assessment.

23. Following the course of the strong black line in the diagram, it will be seen that notwithstanding the high rates which existed on our obtaining the country an attempt was made the very next year to *raise* the assessment. This, however, was evidently found to be unsuitable, and the rates were repeatedly lowered up to the year 1847-48, from which time they have continued the same. The only change that was made during this period was the fixing of a lighter assessment (eight annas per acre) on lands that had lain waste for years. This was done in the year 1852-53, and gave a great impulse to the cultivation, which is seen to rise more rapidly from that year. Heavy remissions amounting to from one-third to one-half of the entire revenue had to be granted to the ryots in the years 1824-25, 1832-33, and 1838-39 in consequence of severe droughts. A great deal of fluctuation is apparent in the revenue for the first twenty or thirty years; this is evidently owing to the difficulty that was experienced at first in fixing upon a suitable rate of assessment, and after such was attained the revenue is seen to follow the course of the cultivation more closely.

24. That notwithstanding the check given to the increase of the cultivation by the frequent droughts above alluded to, so great an extension should have taken place of the land under cultivation in so comparatively short a time and with so scanty a population is an evident sign of the growing prosperity and the ready resources of the agricultural population. I would therefore not advocate the present rates being lowered more than is necessary to equalise the at present arbitrary assessment.

25. In paragraph 19, I mentioned that 150 villages would be brought under the revised rates, but as, owing to the thinness of the population, sufficient assistance was not obtainable to allow of more than a limited number of classes being employed at the same time, 30 villages had to remain over for completion this year. The classification of these has been almost finished, but as the necessary documents will take some time being prepared, I shall not detain this report on their account. These villages can hereafter

easily be placed in whichever of the classes may suit their circumstances.

26. In the following table will be found the several villages from which I have for the present excluded the 30 unfinished ones, arranged in three classes, which appears to me to be a sufficient minute division for this district:—

Group of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Conditions affecting the grouping of Villages.	Maximum Dry Grop Rates.
			Rs. a.
I.	24	Villages possessing the advantage of being market towns or lying within their immediate vicinity, or along the banks of the Panjra river and having the best climate	2 6
II.	69	Villages similarly situated with respect to markets, but having an inferior climate or being less favoured in other respects; also villages lying along the principal high-roads but at some distance from markets and the market towns on the Borree river.	2 2
III.	29	Villages more unfavourably situated than the last or lying in the Borree valley and those among the rocky ranges dividing the two valleys.....	1 14

27. In explanation of the foregoing table of rates it will only be necessary to observe that in dividing the villages of this talooka in groups I have been guided to a great extent by the natural divisions of the country, described in a previous paragraph. I have accordingly placed most of the villages lying in the more favoured valley of the Panjra river in the I. and II. classes, and those of the Borree valley in the II. and III. classes. After consulting the Revenue Commissioner and yourself on the subject, I have now placed a greater number of villages in the higher classes than I at first intended.

28. With respect to the rates I have proposed, the I. and II. classes are two annas per acre higher than the corresponding classes of the Songier petah introduced last year. The III. class has the same maximum rate as the 2nd sub-division of the II. class in Songier, and is four annas per acre higher than the III. class of that district. This increase on the Songier rates appears to me called for by the different circumstances of the Dhoolia district. Not only have the villages of the latter soobha the advantage of the largest and best bazar of the whole collectorate, but the general prosperity of Dhoolia is likewise considerably greater than that of Songier. In the latter the cultivation has risen during the last forty-four years from 11,649 to 36,631 acres, whereas in Dhoolia the rise during the same period has been from 16,002 to 67,619 acres, notwithstanding the greater thinness of its population.

29. For the patusthul garden-land, which forms a comparatively large portion of the land under cultivation, I am unable to propose rates until some measures have been adopted regarding the assessment of such lands. My views on the subject I have already laid before Government. The land under irrigation last year amounted to 1,700 acres, and brought in a revenue of Rs. 16,439.

30. The land assessable as motusthul garden land is 2,011 acres in extent, and irrigated by 496 wells. Besides these there are 192 wells, which though in good order are not assessed by us, not having been in use upwards of fifteen years. For this description of irrigated land I would recommend the rate sanctioned for Songier (viz. Rs. 3 per acre as a maximum rate) being adopted for the entire district, as it is sufficiently low to suit the circumstances of the poorest garden cultivator.

Excluding that of 23 villages of which the examination of wells has not yet been completed.

31. I beg to subjoin the following abstract drawn up from Table A at the end of the report to show the financial result the proposed rates will effect. They have been applied to the cultivation of last year, 1861-62:—

Class.	Maximum Rate.	Villages.	According to the Old Rates of Assessment.						According to the proposed Survey Rates.				
			Average of past Collections by Cultivated Land for 14 years.		Land under Cultivation in 1861-62.				Roughly Estimated results in the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.		
			Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kunal.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
I.	2 6 0	24	11,537	17,530	19,711	25,225	1 4 6	24,964	25,815	1 4 11	45,997	43,484	0 15 2
II.	2 2 0	69	17,370	19,440	31,185	31,399	1 0 1	30,888	29,274	0 15 0	1,11,028	74,339	0 10 9
III.	1 14 0	29	4,952	4,379	8,558	7,017	0 13 1	6,901	5,641	0 10 7	31,967	18,200	0 9 1
	Total..	122	33,859	41,349	59,454	63,641	1 1 2	62,753	60,730	1 0 4	188,992	136,023	0 11 6

32. The increase perceptible in the assessment of the villages of the I. class is owing to these villages having originally been assessed much lower than other villages possessing similar soils; they can therefore have no cause to be dissatisfied with an equalisation of their assessment being now made, and which places them on an equal footing with those villages that have hitherto paid a heavier assessment than themselves. The entire reduction brought about by the proposed assessment is Rs. 2,023, or 3¼ per cent. on the present rates, and as the average of the remissions given during the past forty-four years is only Rs. 2,442, and the remissions granted during the last ten years are but Rs. 1,492 on the average (referring to the 122 villages under report), the new assessment may, I thiuk, be considered sufficiently liberal for a district as prosperous as Dhoolia.

33. In concluding my remarks on the Dhoolia talooka I would mention that the village jamdi, which formerly formed part of Dhoolia, but was transferred last year to Amulnair, will have to be settled during the current season. It lies in the 2nd sub-division of the II. group of the Amulnair villages, and as from the following abstract the rate adopted for that group appears to be suitable for this village, I would solicit the sanction of Government for its settlement :—

Class.	Maximum Rate.	Villages.	According to the Old Rates of Assessment.						According to the proposed Survey Rates.				
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultivation in 1861-62.				Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.		
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II. 2nd Sub-Division	Rs. a. 1 8	1	111	64	54	37	Rs. a. p. 0 11 0	37	22	Rs. a. p. 0 6 3	351	142	Rs. a. p. 0 6 6

34. We have now to consider the settlement to be made for the Chalisgaum talooka. The measurements of this district were commenced in 1856-57 by Messrs. Assistant Baker and Sub-Assistant

Whitcombe, and completed in 1861-62 by Mr. Assistant Pitt. The classification of soils was begun in 1860-61 under my supervision, and finished, with the exception of a few villages, last year (1861-62) under Messrs. Assistant Scott and Cumming and Sub-Assistant Whitcombe, who alternately superintended the work. The subjoined table shows the result of both operations, which I hope will not be considered unsatisfactory :—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.																	
Nos.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	Total No. of Villages tested.	By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.							
					Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.					
							Per Cent.	Per Field.			Per Cent.	Per Field.			Per Cent.	Per Field.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
142	14,218	299,678	Measurement ..	142	1,082	17,644	29	gs. pies. ..	48	609	32	gs. pies. ..	1,130	18,253	29	gs. pies. ..				
			Classification ..	130	863	16,783	..	4	1	9	..	1	864	16,792	..	4				

It will be perceived that a few villages still remain untested, but these will undergo the usual operations before the introduction of the revised settlement into the district, which will enable them to be included in the settlement this year.

35. Chalisgaum underwent last year similar to the other districts of this zillah a considerable change in the demarcation of its boundary, and it now consists altogether of 166 villages, and has, with the exception of its southern boundary, where it borders upon and is intermixed with the Nizam's villages, a more compact and regular form than it had before. Of these villages 25 are alienated or partially so, which leaves 141 Government villages; but as one of the alienated villages is by the desire of the jhageerdar to be assessed by us, revised rates will have to be introduced this season into 142 villages. As the classification of 11 of these villages is not quite completed yet, I am unable to include them in my proposals at present, but as in the case of the unfinished villages of the Dhoolia talooka, they will be assessed according to the rates placed upon the classes to which they belong.

36. Most of the villages now forming this district belonged originally to the Soobha of Dowlutabad, in the Nizam's dominions. After the battle at Kurda in the Deccan (A. D. 1795) the Peishwas obtained possession of and retained them until 1818. The short though inglorious reign of the Maratha rulers had the same and even worse results in this talooka than in the districts already reported upon, and we consequently find the population even more spare here than in Dhoolia. Although there is no documentary evidence on the subject, tradition places it beyond doubt that these districts were far happier even under the arbitrary and barbarous reign of the Moghuls (whom the natives up to the present day look upon as model rulers) than under that of the cruel and grasping Marathas, who reduced the entire country to such extremities as to bring about a terrible and general famine (A. D. 1807) by their cruelties. Self-interest, however, seems in the end to have taught even these lawless rulers the necessity of and advantages to be gained by a more

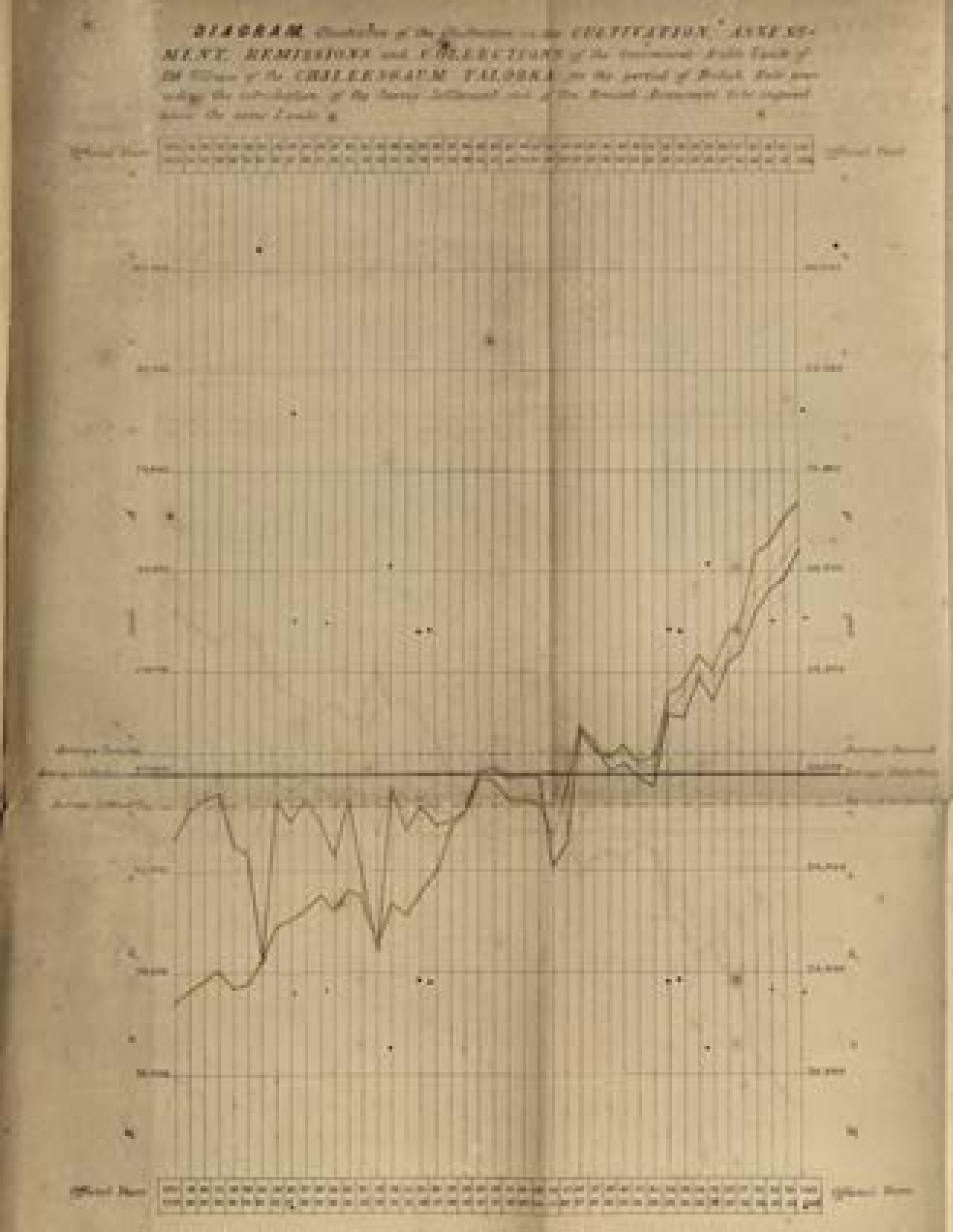
equitable treatment of their subjects, as after the great famine the people appear to have been left undisturbed till our accession in 1818. Although more than half a century has elapsed since the occurrence of that fearful calamity, and the continued peace and security enjoyed by the people during our reign has considerably augmented the population, and greatly restored the almost exhausted resources of the country, the *bulk* of the population must still be considered poor.

37. On our obtaining possession of this district, the assessment, as will be seen in examining the accompanying diagram, was by no means very high, being on the average only Rs. 2-2 per acre, whereas in Dhoolia it was Rs. 3-1 per acre. It must be taken into consideration, however, that these rates include the patusthul assessment as well, which was so exorbitantly heavy in former years and which in consequence of the garden cultivation in Dhoolia covering so much greater an extent of land than in Chalisgaum would necessarily somewhat increase the average rate per acre on the entire district, and thus make it appear still higher than it was in reality. It is evident from the assessment (the dotted black line) and cultivation (the yellow line) lines running nearly parallel for the first fifteen years and the cultivation increasing almost uninterruptedly that the rates then imposed could not have been much too heavy; but the too severe droughts which occurred within that period seem to have exhausted the cultivator's means sufficiently to cause a perceptible falling off in the cultivation in the year 1834-35. From this year great reductions were made in the existing rates to such an extent that in three years the revenue fell to nearly one-half of what it was before, or rather what it would have been had the rates not been reduced from upwards of two rupees to nearly one rupee per acre. These reductions however, liberal as they were, do not appear to have satisfied the revenue officers, who found it advisable still further to reduce the assessment of many of the villages, and up to the present time the average rate per acre has been much less than one rupee.

38. The steady and rapid increase of the cultivation, especially

EXAMPLE.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the **CULTIVATION**, **ASSESSMENT**, **REMISSIONS** and **COLLECTIONS** of the successive Fasli Lands of the Village of the **CHILLEYGAUM TALUKA** for the period of Fasli, Fasli next preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the Revised Assessment to be imposed during the same Lands.



EXAMPLE.

Year 1871-72.

Cultivation Acres	22,378
Assessment Rupees	28,744
Collections do.	27,332
Remissions do.	1,412

EXPLANATION.

The Bold Zigzag Line shows the Assessment of the Whole Cultivated Lands.

The Thin Black Zigzag Line shows the Annual Collections.

The Space between the Bold and Thin Lines indicates the amount of Annual Remissions.

The Wavy Zigzag Line shows the extent of Land cultivated each year.

The Thick Straight Line shows the Average Land Cultivation.

The Line for Remissions shows the Average Remissions.

The Bold Straight Line shows the Average Assessment.

(Signed) P. A. Pickersgill, Captain,
Bombay Infantry and Assistant
for Survey and Assessment.

within the last ten years, is an unmistakeable sign of the prosperous condition of this district, and as the existence of the railway will tend considerably to open out the resources of the country and give increased facilities for the disposal of agricultural produce, any reduction in the present assessment would appear to be unnecessary. The rates here proposed are those determined upon in consultation with Mr. Ellis and yourself. The slight increase of these rates over those proposed for Dhoolia has been considered advisable in consequence of the greater advantages possessed by Chalisgaum in having the railway station in its centre, and most of the villages having easy access to it.

39. I have excluded from the subjoined table of groups the 11 villages mentioned in paragraph 35 as not having been quite completed. The rates proposed apply therefore for the present to 130 villages:—

Group of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Conditions affecting the grouping of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rates.
			Rs. a. p.
I.	25	Villages most advantageously situated with regard to markets, the market towns themselves and a few villages in the more fertile portion of the Girna valley and having the best climate	2 8 0
II.	44	Less favourably situated than the last, but lying along the banks of the Girna or the high-road to Chalisgaum and the smaller bazar towns	2 4 0
III.	31	Villages less advantageously situated than those of the II. group both with respect to markets and climate.	2 0 0
IV.	26	The villages on the table-land having a scarcity of water, and being very inconveniently situated with regard to the Railway as well as markets, although possessing an excellent climate and good soil	1 12 0
	4	Villages lying amongst the Sautmullee hills and being entirely deserted or nearly so, and exposed to the ravages of wild animals and having the worst climate	1 10 0

I have added a sub-division to the fourth class in this district for the benefit of a few villages which lie far in the heart of the Sautmullee range, and are still deserted and infested with wild animals.

40. There is no patusthul land in Chalisgaum except at the village Patoonda, and that only to the extent of 89 acres; but the assessment of this land will for the present have to remain with that of Dhoolia on its present footing, pending a mode of assessment that may be decided upon. For the well-lands of this district I propose adopting the same rate as I recommended for Dhoolia, viz. Rs. 3 per acre as a maximum rate. The land coming under this head is 2,009 acres in extent,* and the wells capable of being used and coming under our assessment are 500 in number.

41. The effect produced by the proposed rates will be seen from the following table.

* Not including the garden-land and wells belonging to 11 villages which have not been examined as yet.

[Table

Class.	Maximum Rate.	Villages.	According to the Old Rates of Assessment.						According to the proposed Survey Rates.				
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultivation in 1861-62.				Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.		
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Rate per Acre.	Collections in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
I.	2 8 0	25	10,809	13,901	17,835	20,095	1 2 0	19,932	22,600	1 4 3	44,688	45,495	1 0 3
II.	2 6 0	44	11,840	12,251	23,689	21,372	0 14 5	20,868	22,417	0 15 2	78,109	61,117	0 12 6
III.	2 0 0	31	6,266	5,113	12,583	9,969	0 12 8	9,783	9,028	0 11 6	49,504	30,408	0 9 10
IV.	1 12 0	26	5,966	6,284	8,290	8,524	1 0 5	8,418	7,141	0 13 9	35,067	23,919	0 10 11
	1 10 0	4	411	182	555	299	0 8 7	286	304	0 8 9	8,521	3,360	0 6 4
	Total..	130	35,292	37,731	62,952	60,259	0 15 4	59,287	61,490	0 15 8	215,889	164,299	0 12 2

42. On referring to Table E several of the villages will be found considerably higher assessed than before. This is the consequence of the very arbitrary manner in which this district was originally assessed, the best lands bearing almost the same rates as the inferior ones, and wealthy and influential villages being assessed at lower rates than the poorer neighbouring villages, which, although having in some instances much less valuable soils, had evidently been unable to exert the same influence over the land-assessors as their richer neighbours. The villages in which the assessment will be thus raised by the proposed rates are with very few exceptions the wealthiest of the district, and there seems no season therefore why they should not now be brought to the same level with those villages, which have hitherto had to bear a proportionably much higher assessment. The general effect produced by these rates over the whole district is an increase of Rs. 2,203 on the present assessment or 3¼ per cent. This increase is, perhaps, somewhat high, but as the Revenue Commissioner and yourself are of opinion that in consideration of the remissions being very slight (Rs. 1,967 only on the average during the last forty-four years, and Rs. 1,077, during the last ten years) and of this district rapidly increasing in prosperity, it is well able to bear this enhanced assessment, I have prepared the rates accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. A. Elphinstone, Captain,

Actg. Supt. Khandeish Revenue Survey.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Malligaum,
7th February 1863.

Map
of the
DHOOLIA TALOOKA,
BHAMBURDA COLLECTORATE.

Map
of the
CHALEKÉGAUM TALOOKÁ
of KHANDESH COLLECTORATE

TABLE A.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT VILLAGES, &c.

TABLE

List of Government Villages referred

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 14 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-6-0.	1	Arnee	261	376	767	981
	2	Nimkheira.....	202	766	386	1,241
	3	Koondana Wurkheira	287	199	405	286
	4	Wurkheira	869	1,222	1,332	1,596
	5	Balapooree	496	644	928	1,055
	6	Phangne	784	1,145	1,273	1,507
	7	Dhoolia	1,583	2,679	3,155	5,006
	8	Dewpoor	267	128	385	172
	9	Wulwarree	601	564	823	747
	10	Nukan	334	454	456	544
	11	Muhindla	238	344	354	420
	12	Sittore	51	29	62	40
	13	Morrana (Pr. Lullniz)	199	181	284	270
	14	War	595	1,662	1,035	2,985
	15	Koondana War	275	198	597	457

A.

to in Paragraph 26 of Report.

of Assessment.			According to the proposed Survey Rates.							
tion in 1861-62.			Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.					
Rate per Acre.		Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.		Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.		Nominal average value of Soil
8		9	10	11		12	13	14		15
Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1 4 6		970	942	1 3 8		2,092	2,273	1 1 5		0 8 3
3 3 5		1,241	1,229	3 2 11		631	1,503	2 6 1		0 8 1
0 11 4		276	331	0 13 1		1,156	741	0 10 3		0 5 6
1 3 2		1,581	1,626	1 3 6		1,705	2,000	1 2 9		0 8 2
1 2 3		1,044	1,035	1 1 10		1,420	1,491	1 0 10		0 7 6
1 2 11		1,488	1,266	0 15 11		2,746	2,197	0 12 10		0 6 5
1 9 7		4,954	5,521	1 12 0		4,413	6,556	1 7 9		0 7 7
0 7 2		171	275	0 11 5		1,422	774	0 8 9		0 4 8
0 14 6		747	1,087	1 5 2		1,630	1,734	1 1 0		0 8 11
1 3 1		516	535	1 2 9		939	900	0 15 4		0 7 11
1 3 0		400	376	1 1 0		1,012	869	0 13 9		0 7 2
0 10 4		40	42	0 10 10		623	311	0 8 0		0 4 6
0 15 3		268	239	0 13 6		1,182	1,000	0 13 6		0 5 8
2 14 2		2,982	3,342	3 3 8		2,225	4,098	1 13 6		0 4 11
0 12 3		451	458	0 12 3		1,877	1,278	0 10 11		0 5 2

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-6-0.	16	Kunnair	144	95	369	244
	17	Kheir	996	2,276	1,412	1,652
	18	Sowdana	309	453	474	601
	19	Wurjai	444	862	635	883
	20	Borekoond	864	1,028	1,584	1,324
	21	Pimpree	282	188	488	308
	22	Moharee	337	269	540	388
	23	Kalkheira	320	392	539	600
	24	Mooktee	799	1,376	1,428	1,918
	24	Villages	11,537	17,530	19,711	25,225
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2-0.	1	Awdhan	202	119	458	199
	2	Sawulda	226	146	403	252
	3	Ravere	93	77	238	209
	4	Dhoree	85	70	43	43
	5	Dhumane	37	41	58	73
	6	Nagaum—Boodrook	499	506	568	620
	7	Bhiladee	475	462	705	606

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.	Government Arable Land.				
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 10 7	233	238	0 10 4	1,226	667	0 8 8	0 4 4
1 2 9	1,641	1,960	1 6 3	5,775	4,855	0 13 5	0 5 9
1 4 3	600	395	0 13 4	1,755	1,178	0 10 9	0 5 5
1 6 0	882	730	1 2 5	797	853	1 1 2	0 7 5
0 13 4	1,291	1,171	0 11 10	5,336	3,144	0 9 5	0 4 10
0 10 1	299	488	1 0 0	717	663	0 14 10	0 6 9
0 11 6	380	548	1 0 3	835	796	0 15 3	0 6 10
1 1 10	591	443	0 13 2	1,582	1,095	0 11 1	0 5 2
1 5 6	1,918	1,538	1 1 3	2,901	2,508	0 13 10	0 6 10
1 4 6	24,964	25,815	1 4 11	45,997	43,484	0 15 2	....
0 6 11	193	436	0 15 3	1,209	1,054	0 13 11	0 7 2
0 10 0	247	289	0 11 6	1,014	610	0 9 8	0 5 5
0 14 1	201	186	0 12 6	635	470	0 11 10	0 5 11
1 0 0	43	27	0 10 1	958	535	0 8 11	0 4 9
1 4 2	73	55	0 15 2	516	421	0 13 1	0 7 3
1 1 6	620	492	0 13 10	3,318	1,821	0 8 9	0 6 4
0 13 9	606	576	0 13 11	2,592	1,802	0 11 1	0 6 2

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2-0.	8	Wurgaum	54	52	156	135
	9	Melaneh	169	176	284	277
	10	Wunee Boodrook.....	292	491	525	668
	11	Ambore.....	469	502	938	914
	12	Nagaum—Khoord	20	11	43	27
	13	Ruwulgaum	77	73	258	239
	14	Ajung	376	418	610	640
	15	Babhoolwarree.....	235	132	440	213
	16	Nurwhalla.....	246	325	257	259
	17	Gardotar	64	49	224	140
	18	Arvee	1,027	503	1,248	615
	19	Poormiapara	840	648	988	703
	20	Duhyana	77	78	52	53
	21	Morana (Pr. Nair)	429	391	770	690
	22	Aklar.....	370	362	777	738
	23	Mahal Kalee..... Nair.	294	202	849	610
	24	Do. Raiwut ..... Nair.	202	1,581	240	2,568

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 13 10	135	190	1 3 6	499	620	1 3 11	0 9 2
0 15 7	277	275	0 13 6	593	516	0 13 11	0 7 2
1 4 4	666	631	1 3 3	944	1,033	1 1 6	0 8 10
0 15 7	909	971	1 0 7	2,344	2,206	0 15 1	0 7 8
0 10 1	20	35	0 13 0	323	261	0 12 11	0 6 2
0 14 10	233	271	1 0 10	426	446	1 0 9	0 7 9
1 0 9	637	516	0 13 6	2,547	1,840	0 11 7	0 6 1
0 7 9	213	273	0 9 11	1,018	559	0 8 9	0 4 8
1 0 1	250	186	0 11 7	1,830	1,003	0 8 9	0 5 2
0 10 0	137	113	0 8 1	774	308	0 6 4	0 3 10
0 7 11	615	774	0 9 11	5,085	2,410	0 7 7	0 4 8
0 11 5	688	681	0 11 0	5,378	3,198	0 9 6	0 5 2
1 0 4	47	34	0 10 6	1,124	654	0 9 4	0 4 11
0 14 4	676	716	0 14 11	981	676	0 11 0	0 7 0
0 15 2	713	692	0 14 3	2,117	1,377	0 10 5	0 6 7
0 11 6	599	693	0 13 1	2,595	1,923	0 11 10	0 6 2
10 11 2	2,564	2,576	10 11 9	519	2,975	5 11 9	0 11 4

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2-0.	25	Mahal Kanera ..... (Nair.)	287	1,773	458	2,463
	26	Do. Pandree ..... (Nair.)	....	....	....	....
	27	Do. Kussar ..... (Nair.)	10	18	15	19
	28	Do. Mullee ..... (Nair.)	10	23	26	62
	29	Do. Londa ..... (Nair.)	2	2	6	4
	30	Noornuggur	246	180	475	297
	31	Japee	300	874	449	1,113
	32	Nundul Koord	91	117	151	141
	33	Kaswihire.....	59	53	154	152
	34	Bhirdanee.....	112	148	199	230
	35	Bhirdai.....	68	63	147	144
	36	Nundul—Boodrook.....	240	280	780	855
	37	Nana.....	277	236	577	381
	38	Ekluhire.....	25	24	....	....
	39	Vinchoor Koord	149	96	320	200
	40	Vinchoor—Boodrook	210	165	423	264
	41	Dondwarree	133	98	386	241

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5 6 1	2,463	2,560	5 9 5	684	2,827	4 2 2	0 9 8
....	....	....	....	21	13	0 9 11	....
1 4 3	19	17	1 2 2	38	42	1 1 8	0 8 5
2 6 2	7	55	2 1 10	44	71	1 9 10	0 5 9
0 10 8	4	5	0 13 4	18	13	0 11 7	0 5 10
0 10 0	297	310	0 10 5	2,296	1,451	0 10 1	0 4 11
2 7 8	1,108	1,329	2 15 4	1,489	2,269	1 8 5	0 8 5
0 14 11	137	135	0 14 4	524	410	0 12 6	0 6 8
0 15 10	135	106	0 11 0	622	512	0 13 2	0 5 1
1 2 6	230	154	0 12 5	529	304	0 9 2	0 5 1
0 15 8	144	130	0 14 2	587	472	0 12 10	0 6 7
1 1 6	844	539	0 11 1	3,191	1,761	0 8 10	0 4 7
0 10 7	373	454	0 [illegible] 7	1,922	1,202	0 10 0	0 5 10
....	....	....	....	446	296	0 10 7	....
0 10 0	198	298	0 14 11	694	539	0 12 5	0 7 0
0 10 0	264	347	0 13 2	1,047	756	0 11 7	0 6 2
0 10 0	241	281	0 11 8	754	508	0 10 9	0 5 6

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2-0.	42	Wissurna	225	223	458	397
	43	Joonwana	393	276	677	474
	44	Hendroon	364	292	751	492
	45	Mandul	112	81	239	156
	46	Sanjoree	66	52	190	133
	47	Oorana	390	374	678	473
	48	Gotana	371	263	580	365
	49	Chowgaum	526	394	911	679
	50	Satmana	271	171	705	440
	51	Lohoghur	208	179	210	188
	52	Lonkheira	358	461	468	554
	53	Nutoorlee	76	43	153	96
	54	Droor Khoord	60	309	291	349
	55	Do. Boodrook	694	900	1,205	1,427
	56	Kundalla do.	246	283	405	422
	57	Sirdhane	549	521	1,399	1,392
	58	Kowtee	799	525	1,326	927

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 13 10	395	299	0 10 5	1,346	799	0 9 6	0 4 10
0 11 2	474	391	0 9 3	2,184	1,107	0 8 1	0 4 1
0 10 6	480	624	0 13 4	2,706	1,936	0 11 5	0 6 2
0 10 5	151	174	0 11 8	1,569	857	0 8 9	0 5 5
0 11 2	133	137	0 11 6	1,124	716	0 10 2	0 5 5
0 11 2	468	653	0 15 5	1,641	1,192	0 11 7	0 7 3
0 10 1	291	476	0 13 2	1,519	1,081	0 11 5	0 6 2
0 11 11	633	698	0 12 3	2,298	1,462	0 10 2	0 5 9
0 10 0	435	366	0 8 4	1,636	860	0 8 5	0 3 11
0 14 4	187	108	0 8 3	1,813	777	0 6 10	0 3 10
1 2 11	554	367	0 12 7	1,537	1,083	0 11 3	0 5 11
0 10 0	96	88	0 9 2	512	311	0 9 9	0 4 4
1 3 2	324	172	0 8 5	1,666	818	0 7 10	0 4 3
1 2 11	1,392	894	0 11 10	3,322	2,297	0 11 1	0 5 5
1 1 1	427	304	0 12 0	1,837	1,027	0 8 11	0 5 7
0 15 11	1,357	961	0 11 0	5,232	2,720	0 8 4	0 5 2
0 11 2	923	777	0 9 5	6,803	3,055	0 7 2	0 4 5

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2-0.	59	Nowlane	244	218	437	434
	60	Nimdalle	412	560	764	809
	61	Chimnapooree	144	142	218	209
	62	Borewiheere	354	275	681	483
	63	Tulwarra	233	217	519	421
	64	Sitana	74	59	179	112
	65	Chinchkheira	407	554	718	741
	66	Amdul	107	134	298	278
	67	Lowlee	139	99	366	242
	68	Achar	173	253	415	476
	69	Wujeerkheira	98	70	246	163
	69	Villages.....	17,370	19,440	31,185	31,399
Class III.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-14.	1	Dholee	95	61	389	243
	2	Nimgool	364	523	1,151	1,097
	3	Bodegaum	59	57	246	232
	4	Balere	149	199	222	213
	5	Koondana Velhana	116	117	272	265

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 15 11	434	247	0 9 1	2,153	928	0 6 11	0 4 1
1 11 0	780	590	0 12 4	1,838	1,212	0 10 7	0 5 9
0 15 4	209	154	0 11 4	784	471	0 9 7	0 5 4
0 11 4	466	364	0 8 7	2,443	1,190	0 7 10	0 3 10
0 13 0	410	399	0 12 4	2,654	1,518	0 9 2	0 5 9
0 10 0	108	103	0 9 2	1,726	838	0 7 9	0 4 4
1 0 6	724	590	0 13 2	1,425	991	0 11 2	0 5 9
0 14 11	278	254	0 13 8	986	716	0 11 7	0 6 5
0 10 7	241	207	0 9 1	1,572	748	0 7 7	0 4 2
1 2 4	476	274	0 10 7	1,523	911	0 9 7	0 4 7
0 10 7	163	195	0 12 8	932	554	0 9 6	0 5 10
1 0 1	30,888	29,274	0 15 0	111,028	74,339	0 10 9	....
0 10 0	243	263	0 10 10	1,012	617	0 9 9	0 5 9
0 15 3	1,074	1,013	0 14 1	2,617	1,971	0 12 1	0 7 4
0 15 1	232	212	0 13 9	669	484	0 11 7	0 7 4
0 15 4	202	167	0 12 0	1,076	1,249	1 2 7	0 6 5
0 15 7	265	179	0 10 6	1,086	570	0 8 5	0 5 3

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class III.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-14-0.	6	Dhamungaum	142	207	295	311
	7	Dhandree	100	61	210	135
	8	Sudgaum	153	107	120	75
	9	Nandra	501	530	644	624
	10	Khundalla Koord.....	196	152	293	190
	11	Bambhoorle	122	86	83	58
	12	Nathree.....	49	26	86	54
	13	Sookur	72	39	49	37
	14	Mehergaum	742	686	1,174	1,037
	15	Bhuradee	19	10	16	11
	16	Khuradee	40	23	139	109
	17	Sawuntjai	22	12	87	54
	18	Welhane Boodrook	384	317	803	571
	19	Tikhee	128	96	236	147
	20	Dedurgaum	45	25	161	103
	21	Sunukwarree	21	13	68	45
	22	Dulhivee	29	11	129	80

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 0 10	311	199	0 10 10	1,016	559	0 8 10	0 5 7
0 10 3	135	131	0 10 0	379	216	0 9 1	0 5 4
0 10 0	75	70	0 9 4	968	489	0 8 1	0 5 0
0 15 6	619	358	0 8 10	1,895	952	0 8 0	0 4 9
0 10 5	179	232	0 12 8	938	731	0 12 6	0 6 9
0 11 2	58	39	0 7 6	544	272	0 8 0	0 4 1
0 10 1	54	31	0 5 9	481	180	0 6 0	0 3 1
0 12 1	37	21	0 6 10	903	334	0 5 11	0 3 7
0 14 2	1,030	617	0 8 5	3,115	1,337	0 6 10	0 4 2
0 11 0	10	12	0 12 0	232	139	0 9 7	0 6 3
0 12 7	109	94	0 10 10	1,036	521	0 8 1	0 5 5
0 9 11	54	46	0 8 6	497	272	0 8 9	0 4 7
0 11 5	569	478	0 9 6	3,532	1,991	0 9 0	0 5 1
0 10 0	133	129	0 8 9	683	354	0 8 4	0 4 8
0 10 3	94	75	0 7 5	641	279	0 7 0	0 3 11
0 10 7	37	39	0 9 2	388	161	0 6 8	0 4 11
0 9 11	80	93	0 11 6	412	285	0 11 1	0 6 2

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class III.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-14.	23	Welhane Koord	122	152	283	281
	24	Chicklee	36	28	48	44
	25	Rajalla	....	....	....	....
	26	Rootalla	78	46	85	53
	27	Konjur	1,107	747	1,057	794
	28	Wunnee Koord.....	44	33	142	107
	29	Mareshewree	24	15	70	47
	29	Villages.....	4,952	4,379	8,558	7,017
	122	Villages.....	33,859	41,349	59,454	63,641

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 15 11	281	249	0 14 1	540	456	0 13 6	0 7 6
0 14 8	44	43	0 14 4	639	386	0 9 8	0 7 6
....	....	....	....	137	71	0 8 3	....
0 10 0	46	44	0 8 3	1,001	441	0 7 1	0 4 5
0 12 0	783	651	0 9 10	4,158	2,111	0 8 1	0 5 2
0 12 1	101	116	0 13 1	778	495	0 10 2	0 7 0
0 10 9	46	40	0 9 2	594	277	0 7 6	0 4 11
0 13 1	6,901	5,651	0 10 7	31,967	18,200	0 9 1	....
1 1 2	62,753	60,730	1 0 4	188,992	136,023	0 11 6	....

P. A. Elphinstone, Captain,
Acting Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

TABLE II.

Detailed Fiscal Statement exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of every description, whether Government has been obtained from the Records and prepared according to the

Official Year.	Total Number of Villages.	Government Land or Commutation									Government Water and other Lands.				Government Land Commutation and Water.
		Cultivated Villages.	Total Acres.	Deduct Land left uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually cultivated.	Assessment of Total Acres under cultivation. (Column 6).	Deduct Assessment of Land left uncultivated (Column 7).	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually cultivated (Column 8).	Remissions on Land actually cultivated given in case of Inundations.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collections from Lands actually cultivated.	Water Lands. A	Waste, Reds and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied but now abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.	Total Net Revenue for Collections being sum of Columns 11 and 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918–19..	149	104	10,092	.....	10,092	49,137	.....	49,137	.....	49,137	319	.....	372	691	49,828
1919–20..	149	103	13,731	.....	13,731	49,806	.....	49,806	665	49,141	93	.....	2,309	2,402	51,543
1920–21..	149	106	10,369	.....	10,369	52,196	.....	52,196	2,779	49,417	680	.....	2,807	3,487	52,904
1921–22..	149	103	21,816	.....	21,816	51,546	.....	51,546	4,106	46,650	16	.....	.....	16	46,666
1922–23..	149	111	21,454	.....	21,454	48,311	.....	48,311	527	47,784	240	.....	659	856	48,640
1923–24..	149	110	14,491	26	13,839	49,212	46	49,203	1,642	46,855	826	63	5,185	5,974	49,029
1924–25..	148	114	10,670	169	10,208	45,550	208	44,894	20,319	24,575	19	8	42	67	24,642
1925–26..	149	113	21,620	.....	21,620	47,761	.....	47,761	2,321	45,340	653	672	.....	1,325	46,665
1926–27..	149	114	21,473	656	20,817	45,736	637	44,999	2,480	42,419	24	301	.....	325	42,744
1927–28..	149	116	21,961	229	21,732	47,964	276	46,288	2,764	44,974	136	63	.....	589	45,025
1928–29..	149	115	23,108	91	22,955	49,075	256	47,819	3,000	44,819	26	99	.....	125	44,944
1929–30..	149	117	22,761	340	22,041	45,473	1,060	44,413	4,557	39,856	16	47	.....	63	39,919
1930–31..	149	118	24,443	130	24,313	45,746	202	45,544	3,278	42,266	666	66	.....	1,032	43,298
1931–32..	149	123	25,164	527	24,637	39,909	295	39,614	2,509	37,105	172	4	.....	176	37,281
1932–33..	149	124	25,973	2,659	23,314	37,963	4,454	33,509	10,191	23,318	1,019	.....	.....	1,019	24,337
1933–34..	149	129	27,301	266	27,135	42,957	266	42,511	6,749	35,762	103	44	.....	319	36,081
1934–35..	149	134	31,777	229	31,549	42,951	203	42,713	1,334	41,379	403	93	.....	694	42,073
1935–36..	149	135	32,318	31	32,287	49,176	46	49,130	2,304	46,826	12	277	.....	292	47,118
1936–37..	149	135	33,778	171	33,547	50,436	253	50,183	4,841	45,342	1,052	43	.....	1,095	46,437

1,003	.....	1,003	40	.....	40	.....	51,091	.....	.....	.....	51,091
1,003	336	910	12	.....	12	.....	51,775	.....	.....	.....	51,775
1,700	.....	1,700	9	.....	9	.....	53,007	.....	.....	.....	53,007
1,668	168	1,031	9	.....	9	.....	49,039	.....	.....	.....	49,039
1,897	.....	1,897	9	.....	9	.....	55,530	158	333	55,271	
1,815	.....	1,935	271	.....	271	.....	51,956	258	560	53,044	
2,231	551	1,729	278	.....	278	.....	55,109	66	36	55,056	
1,730	.....	1,730	852	.....	852	.....	49,377	8	971	48,709	
1,754	280	1,474	1,265	130	1,135	.....	43,374	2	130	43,246	
813	.....	813	1,800	103	1,703	.....	47,299	743	143	46,913	
813	.....	813	1,800	.....	1,800	.....	47,800	334	129	47,344	
848	.....	848	1,645	89	1,556	.....	42,911	417	101	42,703	
848	.....	848	1,670	11	1,667	.....	43,737	219	147	43,211	
804	.....	804	1,745	104	1,640	.....	38,815	366	133	38,316	
260	.....	260	2,281	772	1,509	.....	35,179	76	144	35,009	
273	21	252	2,453	551	2,004	.....	38,257	318	60	37,879	
19	.....	19	1,233	8	1,225	.....	43,179	651	.....	43,695	
19	.....	19	1,421	22	1,399	.....	46,252	129	.....	46,103	
18	.....	18	1,200	65	1,335	.....	47,626	63	.....	47,763	

The collections of schemes 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, and 21 are entered in the tabulae accounts as "Chowri poisons," the names and descriptions of the principal items of which are as follows:—

A

1. Sale of wood and fruit-trees, &c.

B

1. "Kathmeyawara" or garden beds.
2. "Pankas."
3. "Sheikadje" or boundary disputes.

C

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Hariddawa."
2. "Kawie pollas."

Taxes still levied.

D

1. "Indoe salaiwa."

E

1. Lemu pahwa.

F

1. Summary settlements.

1937-38..	148	126	35,740	43	35,784	43,932	45	43,707	2,221	41,244	241	80	....	327	41,171
1938-39..	148	124	33,931	5,409	39,339	43,687	7,353	38,322	11,243	27,379	1,038	236	....	1,274	28,653
1939-40..	148	126	37,530	....	37,530	43,036	....	42,036	867	41,069	1,097	150	....	1,247	42,316
1940-41..	148	121	34,914	1,347	36,262	41,133	1,271	41,862	547	39,315	99	302	....	500	39,815
1941-42..	148	118	36,343	19	36,362	43,066	39	42,766	414	42,352	55	823	....	878	43,301
1942-43..	148	121	37,493	47	37,448	44,559	48	44,555	324	44,231	579	589	....	1,167	45,329
1943-44..	148	122	37,934	49	37,976	43,986	36	43,943	344	43,599	233	702	....	972	44,626
1944-45..	148	120	35,059	672	34,729	41,179	336	39,573	1,933	39,430	1,360	679	....	2,042	45,888
1945-46..	148	122	42,697	500	42,197	46,961	168	46,313	3,369	39,944	540	973	....	1,513	39,483
1946-47..	149	124	41,033	143	44,403	47,939	166	47,933	23	40,910	1,369	1,342	....	2,911	43,821
1947-48..	149	121	43,286	53	42,185	46,379	46	46,330	81	46,149	317	1,543	4	1,078	47,227
1948-49..	149	131	43,443	137	43,318	44,535	119	44,416	339	44,041	619	1,307	....	2,031	46,072
1949-50..	149	130	41,734	4	41,730	44,935	9	44,899	407	43,769	1,255	1,359	....	2,614	46,383
1950-51..	149	132	43,793	74	43,828	44,734	97	44,697	943	43,721	724	1,291	....	2,015	45,736
1951-52..	149	134	47,079	77	47,009	49,474	154	48,300	464	43,806	2,073	1,472	....	3,546	49,352
1952-53..	149	138	51,793	....	51,793	51,973	....	51,773	294	50,033	335	1,349	....	3,184	52,178
1953-54..	150	139	57,393	334	56,931	56,739	289	56,450	947	55,393	1,461	1,435	....	3,291	56,904
1954-55..	150	141	63,337	....	63,338	62,382	....	62,377	4	60,338	1,439	1,359	....	2,733	61,265
1955-56..	150	142	66,819	3,079	66,340	69,701	3,359	66,340	3,796	64,392	1,913	1,473	....	3,386	63,778

1850-51..	150	140	37,518	3	37,514	63,000	3	63,009	121	60,045	1,059	1,268	....	2,423	62,568
1851-52..	150	142	37,647	76	37,055	63,170	17	61,162	661	60,491	3,034	1,460	....	4,490	64,971
1852-53..	150	142	63,694	23	63,461	69,354	23	66,333	4,022	62,311	1,252	1,445	....	2,697	67,279
1853-54..	153	140	63,611	43	63,570	67,461	46	67,433	1,519	65,914	3,755	1,460	....	5,183	71,038
1854-55..	153	140	63,900	....	63,900	69,651	....	69,650	1,600	67,057	3,439	1,434	....	4,854	72,461
1855-56..	153	140	67,619	....	67,619	73,614	....	73,614	1,011	72,603	5,302	1,330	....	6,631	79,234
Total....	....	....	1,607,301	22,667	1,614,634	23,05,198	22,722	21,07,803	1,24,747	20,37,714	43,037	29,001	8,639	81,227	21,19,091
General Average	....	....	37,213	526	36,097	49,005	529	49,137	2,855	46,312	998	650	203	1,849	49,161
Average for last 5 years from 1851-52 to 1855-56	....	....	50,254	349	50,235	65,534	324	65,880	1,781	61,339	2,450	1,258	....	3,949	65,287

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The cultivation was recorded in the taluka accounts in beegas, and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been approximately obtained by calculation.
3. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village, prepared in the taluka cutcherry under the superintendence of an experienced canoon from the Survey
4. The Chauloos rupees entered in the taluka accounts up to 1856-57 have been converted into Company's rupees.

e Allowed, within the limits of the 121 Villages of TAMBOLA DIVISION, *for forty-four years, from 1818-19 to 1861-62, for which information from each Village instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.*

Rent-free Lands.			Dry and Wet Jodi.			Lands brought under the Summary Settlement as Inam Lands.	Government Assessed and Dry and Wet Jodi Lands, together with the Summary Settlement.	Remissions and Alienations of Government Revenue.			Government Assessed and Dry and Wet Jodi Lands, together with Summary Settlement.	REMARKS.
Inam Commutation.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.		Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 12, 13, 14, and 15.	Remissions on account of Columns 12, 13, and 15.	Remissions on account of Columns 14, 15, and 16.	Total Remissions.	Net Revenue realized after deducting Remissions Column 17.	
9			8			9						
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
55	.....	55	3	.....	3	.....	63,426	.....	.....	.....	63,426	
52	.....	52	6	.....	6	.....	65,029	.....	.....	.....	65,029	
72	.....	72	3	.....	3	.....	67,353	.....	.....	.....	67,353	
63	.....	63	63	.....	63	.....	71,103	.....	.....	.....	71,103	
68	.....	68	3	.....	3	.....	72,552	.....	.....	.....	72,552	
63	.....	63	1	.....	1	319	73,919	.....	.....	.....	73,919	
26,903	1,040	18,963	24,037	2,295	22,346	319	23,69,619	4,509	2,143	6,702	23,63,017	
425	38	421	501	54	506	7	40,515	108	49	157	40,049	
41	.....	41	13	.....	13	32	61,252	.....	.....	.....	61,252	

agreement, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit.

F. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.

TABLE C.

Statement showing the Taxes and Pensions in

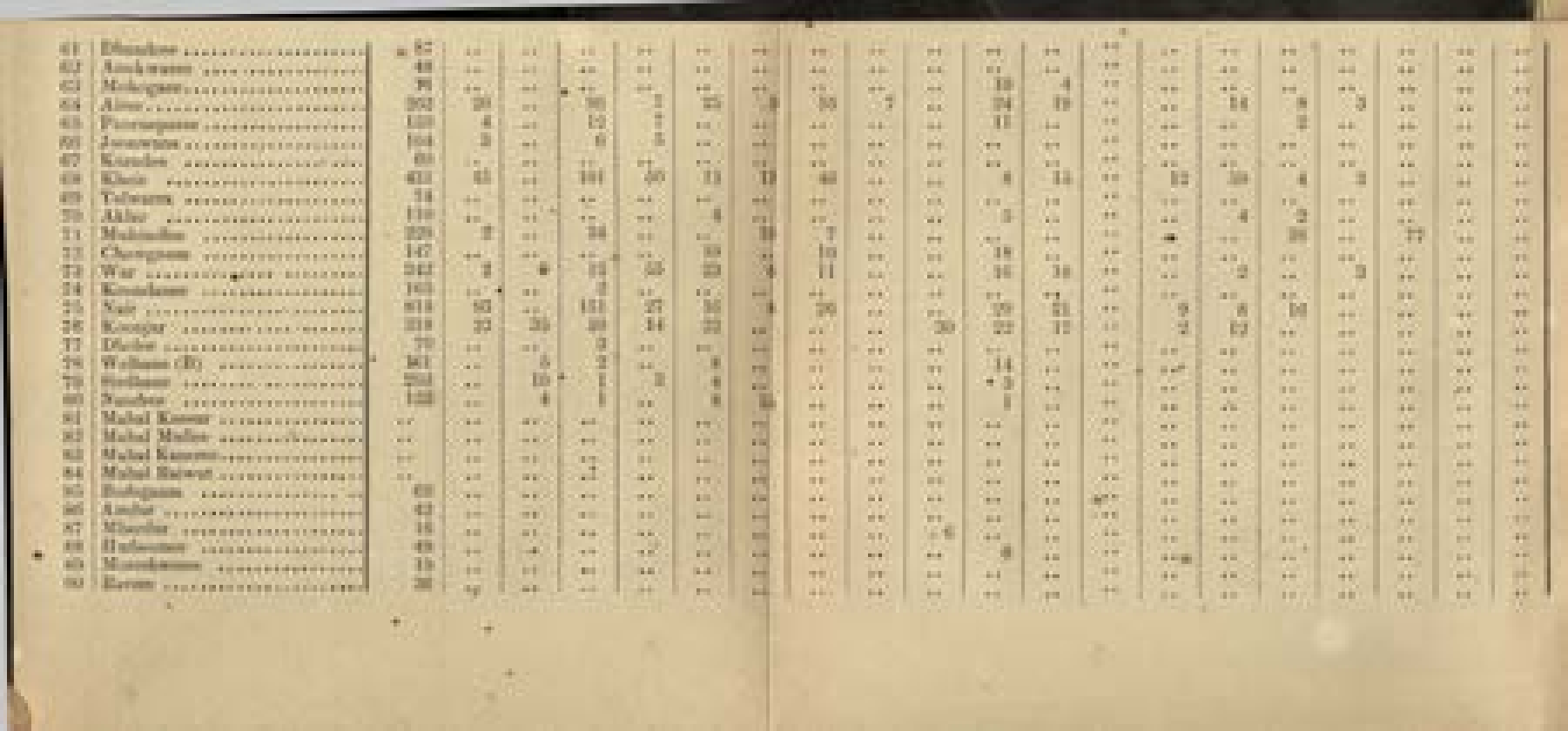
Taxes and Pensions in

Number	Name of Village.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Bhendla	2,312	1,226	124	1,181	821	115	113	162	39	61	190	35	41	30	111	119	93	29	21
2	Nimkheim	221	12	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	Atroo	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	Bulgaonia	119	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	Malwasa	149	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	Achor	123	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	Amkhoa	116	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	Pingora	57	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	Hirkhedee	164	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	Newkeem	160	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	Ogeenar	45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	Mohaula	84	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	Nagoura (P.S.)	212	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	Chinchkheira	213	"	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	Sangrur	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	Sirsoda	77	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	Vinchoor (B)	155	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	Wadkheira	226	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	Khirkhoa	95	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	Pimpla	95	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	Kishenpoor	255	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	Jugoo	104	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	Kheerdoora—Wankeem	111	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	Wanee (B)	145	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	Wanjri	222	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	Bowpoor	63	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27	Kawlee	116	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28	Phungoo	146	"	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	Ajnee	164	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	Bakhoorkheira	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

| | | |

| | | |

| | | |



| | | |

| | | |

which the Population of Talooka Dholka is engaged.

Persons in Charitable Institutions	Beggars by Profession	Persons in the Service of Public Institutions	Persons in Public Conveyance	Persons in Trade and Commerce	Bankers	Merchants in Wholesale Trade	Landholders and Cultivators	Cultivators of Land	Shoe	Sweep	Tailors	Barbers	Potters	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Goldsmiths	Weavers	Oilmen	Agriculturists	Cotton Spinners	Dyers and Calico Printers	Washers	Others	Total	REMARKS.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	854	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,408	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	
353	5,202	31	242	153	56	130	633	319	940	2,401	315	400	2,200	909	44	125	1,830	29	312	324	995	3,274	34	4	3	47,610	

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Kheirabad.

TABLE D.

Statistical Return of Horses, Inhabitants, and Cattle

This	Horses			Cattle	Inhabitants													
	Kind.				Males.				Females.									
	Old Breed.	Pyrenean.	Total.		Below 12 years old.	Above 12 years old.	Total.	Not used to any breeding	Below 12 years old.	Married.	Below or above 12 years old, but not married.	Keps.	Servants	Not Natives	Total.	Not used to any breeding	Total Inhabitants and Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	443	11	454	Brahmins	450	731	1,181	307	959	930	257	11	3	1	1,161	1	2,650
	2,186	269	2,455	Cumbee	2,739	3,444	6,183	252	3,136	3,114	976	10	10	3	7,249	6	13,688
	6	"	6	Dubeck	12	12	24	24	16	15	3	"	"	"	34	"	82
	1	1	2	Jangee	4	7	11	...	4	4	2	"	"	"	10	"	23
	388	32	420	Hurwaddee	362	446	808	207	350	332	97	12	2	"	793	"	1,808
	212	8	220	Thebe	326	389	715	13	303	283	74	1	1	"	662	"	1,390
	252	1	253	Lubdaha Waree	310	382	692	142	321	316	74	1	1	"	713	"	1,547
	17	"	17	Lingayet do.	31	42	73	24	29	28	8	1	1	"	67	"	164
	49	"	49	Goatree	58	82	140	9	53	52	14	1	1	"	121	"	270
	167	"	167	Reguvuth	209	260	469	33	193	189	50	1	1	"	434	"	936
	630	21	651	Mahee	724	1,000	1,724	50	670	644	170	4	4	"	1,492	"	3,266
	121	10	131	Cauliee	157	198	355	6	145	141	37	1	1	"	325	"	686
	81	14	95	Kowaldar	114	154	268	1	102	98	26	1	1	"	228	"	497
	9	"	9	Malum-Hunt	11	16	27	1	10	10	3	"	"	"	23	"	51
	120	4	124	Sootar	161	226	387	30	144	139	36	1	1	"	321	"	738
	60	3	63	Lohar	86	120	206	7	77	74	19	1	1	"	172	"	385
	35	"	35	Gurrow	46	64	110	1	41	40	10	"	"	"	91	"	202
	8	"	8	Sulpe	10	14	24	1	9	9	2	"	"	"	20	"	45
	21	"	21	Thakoor	30	40	70	4	27	26	7	"	"	"	60	"	134
	31	"	31	Bangee	44	59	103	4	39	38	10	1	1	"	89	"	196
	88	"	88	Purdasee	126	168	294	46	112	108	28	1	1	"	250	"	590
	419	"	419	Dhungur	598	798	1,396	9	532	513	133	4	4	"	1,186	"	2,591
	190	"	190	Sunar	271	362	633	106	241	232	60	1	1	"	535	"	1,274
	56	"	56	Lodaree	80	107	187	13	71	69	18	1	1	"	159	"	359
	170	"	170	Sooper	243	324	567	136	216	208	54	1	1	"	480	"	1,183
	30	"	30	Dhoolie	43	57	100	1	38	37	9	"	"	"	84	"	185
	23	"	23	Gondulee	33	44	77	1	29	28	7	"	"	"	64	"	142
	133	"	133	Gowlee	190	253	443	1	169	162	42	1	1	"	375	"	819
	230	"	230	Mussulman	329	438	767	80	292	280	73	4	4	3	656	"	1,503
	102	"	102	Nayre	139	414	553	6	123	118	31	1	1	"	274	"	833

| | | |

| | | |

1,077	355	211	189	4,224	2,785	60	101	....	732	8,190	110	16	126	47
3,687	434	516	178	14	476	32	24	....	3,866	4,324	7	12	19	79
219	53	46	32	11	76	38	2	....	54	213	2	5	7	16
685	141	85	60	17	211	64	6	....	129	487	6	16	29	24
224	51	40	10	12	30	10	20	....	117	189	2	1	3	4
2,659	353	375	226	114	502	100	181	....	833	1,956	51	20	81	94
23	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	7	....	10	....	....	....	....
191	19	21	135	50	76	81	2	....	....	344	21	12	33	63
19	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
67	6	19	34	6	46	19	6	....	....	113	9	5	14	9
3	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	1	1
117	....	25	....	....	8	1	12	....	22	43	....	....	....	....
25	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	6	....	....	....	....
65	8	5	3	....	21	6	....	....	....	30	1	1	2	1
272	26	57	84	....	125	32	1	....	1,366	1,608	9	4	13	34
22	6	4	5	3	6	1	....	....	3	18	....	2	2	3
72	20	4	2	12	6	3	3	....	6	32	2	3	5	1
64	16	....	1	8	2	3	....	....	2	16	....	2	2	....
34	9	4	7	4	5	3	2	3	20	44	2	1	3	2
209	11	11	37	45	148	34	2	....	1	267	9	41	50	9
28	1	11	24	19	219	9	5	....	....	267	3	6	9	9
161	10	28	12	31	17	26	3	....	....	89	8	6	14	2
46	14	2	....	4	6	1	3	....	2	16	....	2	2	1
20	2	1	6	4	12	10	....	....	1	33	....	....	....	3
5	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
19	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	16	....	....	....	....
12	7	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
154	57	8	20	1	34	11	2	265	9	282	6	1	7	7
21	3	1	11	....	38	....	4	....	13	46	....	3	3	5
30	9	....	....	4	2	3	3	....	....	12	2	....	2	....

| | | |

in Talooka Dhoolia, Khandesh Collectorate.

Males and Females of which			Cattle								Carts.			Ploughs	REMARKS
			Bullocks and Her-Bullocks.												
Men and Boys above Ten.	Above Twenty.	Above and Boys under Twenty.	Kept for agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	Her-Bullocks and Heifers.	Horses and Mares and Colts above young stock.	Asses and Asses under young stock.	Sheep and Goats &c.	Total.	Large.	Small.	Total.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
10	1	....	....	....	6	5	1	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
2	3	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	1	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
11	2	3	3	12	7	6	2	....	....	31	2	5	7	....	....
4	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	1	....	....
24	3	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
6	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	2	10	....	1	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	5	1	....	1	....	....
3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	....	....	10	10	13	12	1	....	....	61	6	2	8	9	....
9	1	....	9	3	1	4	....	....	....	17	5	....	5	5	....
6	1	....	....	4	....	3	....	....	....	7	1	....	1	....	....
24	5	....	42	....	99	44	2	....	....	186	1	6	7	23	....
18	....	....	....	2	1	12	1	25	4	45	....	....	....	....	....
5	....	....	3	....	4	1	....	....	....	8	1	....	1	....	....
9	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	10	13	....	1	1	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35,815	7,259	4,553	10,174	8,707	24,331	6,847	972	439	13,865	65,745	1,003	1,433	3,340	4,470	

F. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.

TABLE

List of Government Villages referred

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections in Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0.	1	Hingoné Koord	254	516	385	647
	2	Hingoné Sim	286	631	308	679
	3	Wudalé Wudalee	351	508	842	901
	4	Damroon	284	290	598	654
	5	Waglee	1,686	3,063	2,948	4,230
	6	Moondkheira Koord	184	276	342	472
	7	Moondkeira Boodrook	417	249	273	321
	8	Nhawee.....	407	292	482	364
	9	Oonadee	97	118	94	132
	10	Wudzur.....	386	463	480	513
	11	Kurjai	463	476	712	689
	12	Tulwaree Boodrook	451	304	635	436
	13	Bhorus Koord	111	100	355	324
	14	Kurgaum	333	234	920	663
	15	Tacklee (Pt. Chalisgaum)....	225	227	602	562

E.

to in Paragraph 39 of Report.

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 10 11	645	634	1 10 4	427	702	1 10 4	0 10 6
2 3 3	679	578	1 14 0	371	674	1 13 1	0 11 11
1 1 1	880	974	1 2 6	1,199	1,342	1 1 11	0 7 4
1 1 6	638	576	0 15 5	1,248	1,228	0 15 9	0 6 1
1 6 11	4,191	4,336	1 7 6	5,833	7,034	1 3 4	0 9 4
1 6 1	470	550	1 9 9	450	718	1 9 6	0 10 3
1 2 10	321	348	1 4 5	888	870	0 15 8	0 8 2
0 12 1	345	370	0 12 3	1,899	1,300	0 10 11	0 4 11
1 6 6	132	142	1 8 2	275	318	1 2 6	0 9 8
1 1 1	511	662	1 6 1	1,072	1,194	1 1 10	0 8 10
0 15 6	689	808	1 2 2	1,190	1,174	0 15 9	0 7 3
0 11 0	424	484	0 12 2	2,631	1,660	0 10 1	0 4 10
0 14 7	307	322	0 14 6	1,037	860	0 13 3	0 5 10
0 14 6	651	718	0 12 6	3,442	2,342	0 10 11	0 5 0
0 14 11	562	918	1 8 5	1,320	1,762	1 5 4	0 9 9

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0.	16	Chalisgaum	1,323	1,602	1,997	2,020
	17	Khurkee Koord	86	50	158	99
	18	Bilakheira	122	74	217	136
	19	Pathkurkee	65	63	155	147
	20	Kotegaum.....	99	86	143	128
	21	Waghroo	130	141	142	126
	22	Laigaum	711	1,028	1,206	1,699
	23	Borekheira Koord	169	164	332	268
	24	Patonda	1,222	2,055	2,092	2,581
	25	Mehon	947	891	1,417	1,304
	25	Villages.....	10,809	13,901	17,835	20,095
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.	1	Bhamer Koord	119	110	310	293
	2	Bhamer Boodrook	346	458	435	537
	3	Ekluharee.....	145	146	249	225
	4	Wakree.....	158	126	341	264
	5	Rokra	163	114	84	67
	6	Runjungaum.....	902	1,389	1,311	1,559

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 0 2	2,009	2,324	1 2 7	6,058	6,191	1 0 4	0 7 5
0 10 0	99	104	0 10 6	977	638	0 10 5	0 4 3
0 10 0	129	144	0 10 7	3,004	1,660	0 8 10	0 4 3
0 15 2	147	192	1 3 10	618	850	1 6 0	0 7 11
0 14 4	128	252	1 12 2	572	838	1 7 5	0 11 3
0 14 2	126	160	1 2 0	1,603	1,512	0 15 1	0 7 2
1 6 6	1,696	1,662	1 6 1	2,163	2,624	1 3 5	0 8 9
0 12 11	268	426	1 4 6	686	781	1 2 3	0 9 0
1 3 9	2,581	3,144	1 8 1	3,609	4,550	1 4 3	0 8 8
0 14 9	1,304	1,772	1 4 0	2,116	2,073	1 4 3	0 8 9
1 2 0	19,932	22,600	1 4 3	44,688	45,495	1 0 3	....
0 15 1	288	295	0 15 3	736	625	0 13 7	0 6 9
1 3 9	536	512	1 2 10	905	931	1 1 4	0 8 4
0 14 5	219	270	1 1 4	761	718	0 15 1	0 7 6
0 12 5	257	282	0 13 3	1,757	1,285	0 11 8	0 5 9
0 12 9	61	63	0 12 0	877	547	0 10 0	0 5 3
1 3 0	1,557	1,345	1 0 5	4,599	3,735	0 12 11	0 7 3

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.	7	Ruhipooree	205	245	439	485
	8	Wurgaum Loleh	445	468	1,293	1,165
	9	Dussegaum (Pr. Bhal).....	131	153	421	393
	10	Bhorus Boodrock	250	179	858	669
	11	Bhowur.....	280	352	439	515
	12	Dussegaum	271	342	227	142
	13	Nyahadongree	679	488	1,444	1,084
	14	Pilkhore	504	840	969	1,181
	15	Lamuswaree	110	118	179	213
	16	Wurkheira (Pr. Dhar)	18	11	135	90
	17	Pimpulwra Mhalsee	475	626	912	1,006
	18	Dewlee	421	492	833	846
	19	Chinchkheira	284	308	786	695
	20	Primpree Koord	122	84	674	488
	21	Sirpole	219	207	475	454
	22	Jamdha.....	390	477	1,061	975
	23	Bhuwallee.....	169	156	249	261

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 1 8	481	508	1 2 3	564	643	1 2 3	0 8 3
0 14 5	1,158	1,238	0 15 4	2,992	2,612	0 14 0	0 6 8
0 14 11	393	524	1 3 11	1,252	1,519	1 3 5	0 8 10
0 12 6	630	708	0 13 2	1,960	1,444	0 11 9	0 5 10
1 3 0	512	668	1 8 4	517	763	1 7 7	0 10 10
0 10 0	139	274	1 3 4	611	664	1 1 5	0 8 7
0 12 0	1,070	1,040	0 11 6	6,402	3,508	0 8 9	0 5 1
1 3 6	1,181	1,356	1 6 5	1,805	2,140	1 3 0	0 9 10
1 3 0	210	214	1 3 2	925	677	0 11 9	0 8 6
0 10 8	76	106	0 12 7	677	457	0 10 9	0 5 7
1 1 8	1,006	857	0 15 0	2,346	1,701	0 11 7	0 6 7
1 0 3	837	750	0 14 5	1,752	1,341	0 12 3	0 6 3
0 14 2	686	792	1 0 2	1,399	1,334	0 15 3	0 7 0
0 11 7	474	655	0 15 1	1,207	1,125	0 14 11	0 6 11
0 15 4	434	457	0 15 5	1,355	1,134	0 13 5	0 6 10
0 14 8	967	1,173	1 1 8	2,155	2,101	0 15 7	0 7 10
1 0 9	260	243	0 15 7	641	549	0 13 8	0 6 11

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.	24	Chambhardee Koord	120	186	280	353
	25	Chambhardee Boodrook....	228	228	518	463
	26	Bhangaum	344	287	351	307
	27	Gunpoor	57	33	19	12
	28	Tambole Koord	82	56	204	157
	29	Tambole Boodrook	475	446	511	495
	30	Nimkheira	14	11	6	4
	31	Chitehgaum	80	59	303	239
	32	Daiwur	423	435	838	731
	33	Chinchgowhan	178	134	555	370
	34	Kundra.....	119	75	333	224
	35	Kurkee	466	351	812	602
	36	Pullasur	121	89	248	180
	37	Londa	322	260	654	574
	38	Argaum	239	266	465	413
	39	Brahmin Shewgee	229	135	638	399
	40	Mahal Shewgee	293	165	682	344

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 4 2	335	305	1 1 5	1,105	1,141	1 0 6	0 7 8
0 14 4	448	493	0 15 3	1,089	1,021	0 15 0	0 6 9
0 14 0	301	299	0 13 8	1,392	864	0 9 11	0 6 0
0 10 1	12	16	0 13 6	740	589	0 12 9	0 6 0
0 12 4	157	191	0 15 0	517	459	0 14 2	0 6 8
0 15 6	494	695	1 5 9	1,545	1,917	1 3 10	0 9 7
0 10 8	4	4	0 10 8	439	385	0 14 0	0 4 5
0 12 7	227	277	0 14 8	1,903	1,955	1 0 5	0 6 6
0 13 11	715	678	0 12 11	3,629	2,419	0 10 8	0 5 6
0 10 8	362	442	0 12 9	1,841	1,271	0 11 1	0 5 7
0 10 9	202	288	0 13 10	1,205	983	0 12 11	0 6 2
0 11 10	602	746	0 14 8	1,799	1,546	0 13 9	0 6 5
0 11 7	155	209	0 13 6	1,046	832	0 12 9	0 6 0
0 14 1	430	468	0 11 5	3,613	2,416	0 10 8	0 5 1
0 14 3	390	322	0 11 1	1,847	1,177	0 10 2	0 4 9
0 10 0	391	396	0 9 11	2,692	1,622	0 9 8	0 4 5
0 8 1	344	416	0 9 9	1,988	1,194	0 9 7	0 4 4

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.	41	Shewree	35	23	88	72
	42	Andharee	235	176	220	219
	43	Tullegaum.....	376	297	920	703
	44	Lacklee.....	598	650	920	904
	44	Villages.....	11,840	12,251	23,689	21,372
Class III.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.	1	Madoorna	236	154	368	258
	2	Amode	354	333	618	592
	3	Nandra	105	105	174	198
	4	Alwaree.....	175	142	322	271
	5	Deshmookwaree	127	124	303	242
	6	Oopkheira.....	544	495	796	711
	7	Wurkheira	313	355	586	641
	8	Dhamungaum	334	234	582	422
	9	Sidwaree	256	173	608	419
	10	Jowla	92	129	179	196
	11	Wagla	82	93	144	135
	12	Pimpree Boodrook	128	104	244	207

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 13 1	63	45	0 8 2	2,310	1,134	0 7 10	0 3 7
0 15 11	219	168	0 12 3	1,575	974	0 9 11	0 5 4
0 12 3	685	844	0 14 8	5,347	4,074	0 12 2	0 6 6
0 15 9	900	785	0 13 8	2,292	1,541	0 10 9	0 5 9
0 14 5	20,868	22,417	0 15 2	78,109	61,117	0 12 6	....
0 11 3	255	212	0 9 3	2,350	1,126	0 7 8	0 4 6
0 15 4	589	526	0 13 7	1,228	862	0 11 3	0 6 9
1 2 2	198	144	0 13 3	790	502	0 10 2	0 6 6
0 13 6	271	276	0 13 9	1,487	1,107	0 11 11	0 6 10
0 12 9	242	262	0 13 10	1,091	898	0 13 2	0 6 11
0 14 3	708	700	0 14 1	4,234	2,656	0 10 0	0 6 11
0 14 9	521	498	0 13 7	1,713	1,258	0 11 9	0 6 9
0 11 7	403	370	0 10 2	1,605	960	0 9 7	0 5 1
0 11 0	419	418	0 11 0	2,290	1,450	0 10 2	0 5 6
1 1 6	196	160	0 14 4	494	374	0 12 1	0 7 2
0 15 0	133	112	0 12 5	632	398	0 10 1	0 6 3
0 13 7	207	236	0 15 6	1,110	960	0 13 10	0 7 9

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS III.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.	13	Guneshpoor	223	272	336	379
	14	Kurrunjgaum	235	194	462	392
	15	Pimpulgaum.....	130	85	439	275
	16	Rohinee	356	237	1,048	714
	17	Hatgaum	265	213	450	371
	18	Tumgowhan	201	156	300	258
	19	Birole	34	14	43	21
	20	Runkheira.....	7	2	....	....
	21	Chandhare	136	109	116	106
	22	Pimpurkheira	326	326	493	455
	23	Nusrutpoor	175	107	459	287
	24	Purdharee.....	361	212	1,037	596
	25	Pimpree Hawailee	284	154	669	405
	26	Hingone (Pr. Dhar).....	91	54	201	126
	27	Durregaum	354	282	754	520
	28	Kakuma	41	32	107	95
	29	Pimpulwar Nikoombe	166	128	304	266

of Assessment.		According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.		Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 2 0	368	314	0 14 11	1,033	874	0 13 6	0 7 3
0 13 7	363	332	0 11 6	1,905	1,248	0 10 6	0 5 9
0 10 0	267	210	0 7 8	1,133	530	0 7 6	0 3 10
0 10 11	707	666	0 10 2	1,558	936	0 9 7	0 5 1
0 13 2	354	272	0 9 9	2,453	1,360	0 8 10	0 4 10
0 13 9	253	250	0 13 4	1,349	995	0 11 10	0 6 8
0 7 10	20	24	0 8 11	1,601	702	0 7 0	0 4 4
....	....	....	....	1,064	360	0 5 5	....
0 14 7	106	90	0 12 5	1,275	966	0 12 1	0 6 3
0 14 9	451	332	0 10 9	3,228	1,638	0 8 1	0 5 3
0 10 0	284	278	0 9 8	1,575	826	0 8 5	0 4 10
0 9 2	584	542	0 8 4	3,015	1,328	0 7 1	0 4 2
0 9 8	395	348	0 8 4	2,391	1,130	0 7 7	0 4 0
0 10 0	120	252	1 4 1	577	707	1 3 7	0 10 0
0 11 0	510	620	0 13 2	2,273	1,678	0 11 10	0 6 7
0 14 2	95	90	0 13 5	916	659	0 11 6	0 6 8
0 14 0	266	256	0 13 6	1,557	1,154	0 11 10	0 6 9

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	30	Seemgaum	55	30	315	404
	31	Mungulna	80	60	125	107
	31	Villages.....	6, 266	5,113	12,583	9,969
Class IV.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-12-0.	1	Malpoor	21	9	....	....
	2	Dhaikoo Koord	117	50	239	103
	3	Dhaikoo Boodrook	115	59	171	88
	4	Sakegaum	409	495	424	480
	5	Boltan	955	1,273	1,341	1,737
	6	Rohilla	190	160	142	186
	7	Hingne (Pr. Kunnur)	209	227	402	467
	8	Pokreé	407	487	351	508
	9	Kheerdee	208	259	228	299
	10	Vittulpoor.....	20	6	28	12
	11	Malligaum	739	947	714	935
	12	Nursipoor	41	22	....	....
	13	Pullusgaum	45	19	4	4
	14	Mukrumpoor.....	50	98	151	189

of Assessment.			According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.			Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.		Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 4 6	404		150	0 7 7	1,060	459	0 6 11	0 3 10
1 13 8	94		88	0 11 3	517	307	0 9 6	0 5 8
0 12 8	9,783		9,028	0 11 6	49,504	30,408	0 9 10	....
....	....		....	....	331	170	0 8 3	....
0 6 11	103		128	0 8 7	1,575	686	0 7 0	0 4 11
0 8 3	85		119	0 11 2	1,418	675	0 7 7	0 6 4
1 2 1	476		414	0 15 7	2,369	2,207	0 14 11	0 8 10
1 4 9	1,728		1,624	1 3 5	2,826	3,146	1 1 10	0 11 0
1 4 11	177		173	1 3 6	831	871	1 0 9	0 10 10
1 2 7	467		439	1 1 6	577	619	1 1 2	0 10 0
1 7 2	506		368	1 0 9	2,101	1,752	0 13 4	0 8 9
1 5 0	299		260	1 2 3	876	731	0 13 4	0 10 4
0 6 10	12		21	0 12 0	628	275	0 7 0	0 7 1
1 4 11	912		992	1 6 3	1,713	1,787	1 0 8	0 12 8
....	....		....	....	559	245	0 7 0	....
1 0 0	4		3	0 12 0	657	387	0 9 5	0 7 1
1 4 0	189		162	1 1 2	554	394	0 11 5	0 8 2

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 44 years.		Land under Cultiva	
			Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class IV.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-12-0.	15	Julgaum	311	319	497	487
	16	Koosombtail.....	33	15	20	12
	17	Wehelgaum	625	602	1,385	1,272
	18	Pulasee	299	288	345	378
	19	Sawurgaum	209	149	401	298
	20	Lulwara	380	388	512	420
	21	Mooldongree.....	143	96	226	130
	22	Kurda	66	54	87	68
	23	Sangwee	71	60	67	57
	24	Sindee	125	96	224	168
	25	Ghoregaum	69	43	242	169
	26	Wurtan	109	63	89	57
	26	Villages.....	5,966	6,284	8,290	8,524
	1	Kuradee	6	2	....	....
	2	Bodre	97	27	....	....
	3	Wudre	207	114	464	268
	4	Chinchwihire.....	101	39	91	31
	4	Villages.....	411	182	555	299
	130	Villages.....	35,292	37,731	62,952	60,259

of Assessment.			According to the proposed Survey Rates.					
tion in 1861-62.			Roughly estimated result on the Cultivation of the year 1861-62.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection in Rupees.		Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil
8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 15 8	487		459	0 14 9	1,355	1,351	0 15 11	0 8 5
0 9 7	12		5	0 4 0	1,398	402	0 4 7	0 2 8
0 14 8	1,271		719	0 8 4	2,338	1,132	0 7 9	0 4 9
1 1 6	378		226	0 10 6	1,277	723	0 9 1	0 6 0
0 11 11	283		205	0 8 2	1,301	81	0 8 5	0 4 8
0 13 1	419		275	0 8 7	1,286	612	0 7 7	0 4 11
0 9 2	127		96	0 6 10	1,187	455	0 6 2	0 3 11
0 12 6	68		59	0 10 10	1,256	763	0 9 10	0 6 2
0 13 7	56		44	0 10 6	1,377	763	0 8 10	0 5 11
0 12 0	158		159	0 11 4	2,022	1,146	0 9 1	0 6 6
0 11 2	144		135	0 8 11	1,403	707	0 8 1	0 5 1
0 10 3	57		56	0 10 1	1,852	1,239	0 10 8	0 5 9
1 0 5	8,418		7,141	0 13 9	35,067	23,919	0 10 11	....
....	....		....	....	1,180	411	0 5 7	....
....	....		....	....	3,499	1,474	0 6 7	....
0 9 3	255		275	0 9 6	2,150	910	0 6 9	0 5 10
0 5 4	31		29	0 5 1	1,692	565	0 5 4	0 3 3
0 8 7	286		304	0 8 9	8,521	3,360	0 6 4	....
0 15 4	59,287		61,490	0 15 8	215,889	164,299	0 12 2	....

P. A. Elphinstone, Captain,
Acting Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

TABLE F.

Detailed Figures Statement exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of every description, whether Government has been obtained from the Records and prepared according to the

Official Year.	Total Number of Villages.	Government Land or Cultivation									Government Waste and other Lands				Government Land Cultivated and Waste
		Cultivated Villages.	Total Acres.	Deduct Land left uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually cultivated.	Assessment of Total Acres under cultivation (Column 6)	Deduct Assessment of Land left uncultivated (Column 5).	Remainder of Assessment Land actually cultivated (Column 7).	Remissions on Land actually cultivated given in year of Investigation.	Remaining Net Revenue the Collections from Lands actually cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Hilly Rocks and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Trees but mostly found but very doubtful. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.	Total Net Revenue for Collections being sum of Columns 11 and 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19..	133	64	14,464	.....	14,464	30,595	.....	30,595	.....	30,595	304	3	339	646	31,242
1819-20..	129	66	15,401	.....	15,401	31,206	.....	31,206	.....	31,206	44	29	2,277	2,350	33,556
1820-21..	130	69	14,923	.....	14,923	33,132	.....	33,132	31	33,101	72	35	2,533	2,640	35,742
1821-22..	130	70	16,973	.....	16,973	36,536	.....	36,536	2,588	33,948	.....	22	.....	22	33,970
1822-23..	126	70	14,369	.....	14,369	29,722	.....	29,722	.....	29,722	29	79	4	109	29,831
1823-24..	126	74	14,705	67	14,679	29,314	130	29,184	.....	29,184	254	30	1,008	1,272	30,369
1824-25..	126	76	17,399	324	17,064	31,681	580	31,201	13,965	17,236	.....	26	.....	26	17,262
1825-26..	126	78	20,359	3	20,355	33,445	7	33,438	2,304	31,134	197	141	17	355	31,489
1826-27..	126	80	21,407	382	20,955	34,022	443	33,579	2,609	31,060	31	268	33	411	31,471
1827-28..	126	81	23,182	334	21,848	35,172	392	35,180	2,000	33,180	124	348	30	522	33,702
1828-29..	126	109	23,701	302	23,399	34,797	339	34,458	3,302	31,156	63	94	69	225	31,373
1829-30..	126	110	25,273	3,493	21,780	38,790	6,432	32,358	4,712	27,646	36	128	45	209	27,855
1830-31..	132	123	26,704	302	26,342	37,297	483	36,814	1,260	35,554	130	39	140	309	35,864
1831-32..	132	123	26,470	816	25,554	36,055	1,077	34,978	8,012	27,666	104	23	141	268	28,134
1832-33..	132	130	25,196	4,313	20,883	36,587	6,961	29,626	10,980	18,739	134	33	104	271	19,011
1833-34..	132	118	25,310	72	25,238	37,656	84	37,572	313	36,679	60	626	134	820	37,499
1834-35..	130	134	25,620	141	25,479	37,298	161	37,137	3,637	34,630	267	93	214	574	34,904
1835-36..	130	134	27,607	7	27,600	37,336	8	37,328	451	36,882	7	26	144	177	36,979
1836-37..	130	133	30,302	382	29,919	36,556	637	35,919	1,530	34,389	348	133	143	624	35,140

....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,752	....	....	....	31,752
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,056	....	....	....	34,056
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35,743	....	....	....	35,743
....	....	....	17	....	17	....	33,987	....	....	....	33,987
....	....	....	7	....	7	....	28,838	....	....	....	28,838
....	....	....	16	....	16	....	29,376	....	....	....	29,376
....	....	....	12	....	12	....	17,374	....	....	....	17,374
....	....	....	13	....	13	....	33,501	....	....	....	33,501
....	....	....	10	....	10	....	31,031	....	....	....	31,031
....	....	....	44	....	44	....	33,750	48	....	48	33,708
....	....	....	153	....	153	....	31,325	13	....	13	31,512
....	....	....	126	....	126	....	27,081	68	1	67	27,014
....	....	....	212	....	212	....	36,116	129	....	129	35,986
29	....	29	234	37	197	....	28,380	181	....	181	28,199
29	....	29	193	58	135	....	21,195	39	....	39	21,156
29	....	29	248	....	248	....	37,782	112	3	115	37,667
29	....	29	228	....	228	....	34,921	72	2	74	34,847
29	....	29	248	....	248	....	36,847	15	....	15	36,832
29	....	29	145	....	145	....	35,323	58	....	58	35,267

1837-38..	138	129	34,503	19	34,544	33,676	21	33,849	693	33,946	17	43	.....	60	33,166
1838-39..	138	135	30,032	543	33,407	32,319	332	36,797	1,607	35,780	252	88	.....	339	36,136
1839-40..	138	135	30,473	106	30,387	40,650	117	40,486	441	40,845	529	135	.....	674	40,779
1840-41..	138	138	30,013	55	30,032	40,601	30	40,373	71	40,501	198	19	.....	266	40,707
1841-42..	138	139	37,174	304	36,979	39,658	241	39,417	302	39,315	456	15	.....	471	38,548
1842-43..	138	138	36,794	33	36,734	39,598	45	39,603	222	39,671	86	65	.....	153	38,924
1843-44..	138	139	36,503	30	36,385	39,502	29	39,693	146	39,477	199	45	.....	244	39,721
1844-45..	138	139	34,749	1,403	33,337	39,023	1,458	37,161	6,380	39,165	671	26	.....	699	38,794
1845-46..	138	138	36,992	736	37,858	41,174	629	40,354	7,328	32,626	47	133	.....	180	32,814
1846-47..	138	139	44,104	33	44,091	44,206	21	44,079	191	44,468	205	168	.....	373	44,861
1847-48..	138	133	42,999	21	43,069	43,144	30	43,214	261	43,853	309	61	.....	360	47,213
1848-49..	138	133	42,855	797	41,858	42,396	856	41,439	1,464	39,974	167	87	.....	239	40,252
1849-50..	138	132	42,711	77	42,674	42,912	92	43,005	945	40,975	595	143	.....	398	42,360
1850-51..	138	134	41,026	211	40,835	40,554	255	40,709	809	39,490	347	146	.....	693	40,093
1851-52..	138	133	42,098	921	41,161	41,399	1,124	40,264	1,747	38,117	1,155	362	.....	1,417	39,534
1852-53..	138	133	47,702	.....	47,702	47,855	.....	47,961	50	47,845	329	75	.....	404	47,359
1853-54..	138	132	49,115	349	48,967	48,999	668	47,701	3,210	45,456	502	118	.....	620	46,272
1854-55..	138	133	51,749	.....	51,749	49,773	.....	49,273	51	49,739	413	103	.....	514	50,170
1855-56..	138	134	50,262	141	50,219	49,539	117	49,137	1,854	47,248	1,655	139	.....	1,793	49,391

The subdivisions of columns 12, 13, 14, 17, 24, and 25 are entered in the tabular accounts as "Hawaii persons," the names and descriptions of the principal items of which are as follows:—

A

1. Sale of wood and fruit-trees, &c.

B

1. "Kuleanawaa" or useless lands.
2. "Puukea."
3. "Hookaiia" or boundary disputes.

C

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Haviliuna."
2. "Kanui pahu."

Taxes still levied.

D

1. "Judge salaries."

E

1. Inuau Jaynes.

F

1. Summary settlements.

1826-27..	141	134	32,695	50	43,643	31,321	48	31,473	431	31,993	301	79	....	180	31,242
1827-28..	141	133	33,250	12	44,338	32,819	8	32,811	670	32,148	736	124	....	860	31,195
1828-29..	141	132	31,719	1	41,718	37,302	1	37,301	2,000	35,301	237	26	....	273	35,208
1829-30..	141	132	62,804	75	82,739	30,475	35	30,444	1,324	29,120	1,225	93	....	1,318	28,438
1830-31..	141	131	65,349	533	85,295	61,419	68	61,342	1,928	59,414	186	90	....	276	59,088
1831-32..	141	132	60,864	144	80,730	63,189	42	63,127	997	62,130	1,634	83	....	1,717	62947
Total....	....	....	11,59,916	17,819	11,40,206	19,02,251	30,433	7,83,479	94,816	10,01,893	13,969	4,735	7,157	26,556	17,18,695
General Average	....	....	33,411	605	35,000	40,309	865	40,324	2,067	38,442	313	108	176	289	39,048
Average for last 10 years 1822-23 to 1831-32	£	....	30,479	111	36,310	33,300	99	32,868	1,137	31,731	697	99	....	793	31,458
	$	....													

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The cultivation was recorded in the taluka accounts in beegas, and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been approximately obtained by calculation.
3. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village, prepared in the taluka cutcherry under the superintendence of an experienced canoon from the Survey
4. The Chandore rupees entered in the taluka accounts up to 1828-29 have been converted into Company's rupees.

as Alienated, within the limits of the 141 Villages of TALUKA CHANDGAUM *for forty-four years, from 1818-19 to 1861-62, for which information from each Village instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.*

Assessed Lands			Inam and Watan Jungle.			Lands (except under the Settlement mentioned in Index) Inam	Government, Alienated, and Inam and Watan Jungle Lands, together with the Summary Settlement	Remissions given in these numbers on the year of Jungalbandi			Government Alienated and Inam and Watan Jungle Lands, together with Summary Settlement.	REMARKS.
Index Number.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.		Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 15, 16, 21, and 25.	Remissions on account of Column 15.	Remissions on account of Columns 15, 16, and 21.	Total Remissions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions, Column 27.	
9			12			17	18	26	27	27	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
29	.....	29	8	.....	8	.....	51,279	.....	.....	.....	51,279	
29	.....	29	165	.....	165	.....	53,155	.....	.....	.....	53,155	
29	.....	29	57	.....	57	.....	56,292	.....	.....	.....	56,292	
29	.....	29	33	.....	33	.....	56,509	.....	.....	.....	56,509	
29	.....	29	18	.....	18	.....	58,737	.....	.....	.....	58,737	
29	.....	29	2	.....	2	92	63,071	.....	.....	.....	63,071	
1,141	.....	1,141	3,049	66	2,983	92	17,22,185	859	6	939	14,21,556	
25	.....	25	69	2	67	2	20,140	21	.....	21	20,119	
29	.....	29	32	.....	32	9	53,543	.....	.....	.....	53,543	

Statement, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit.

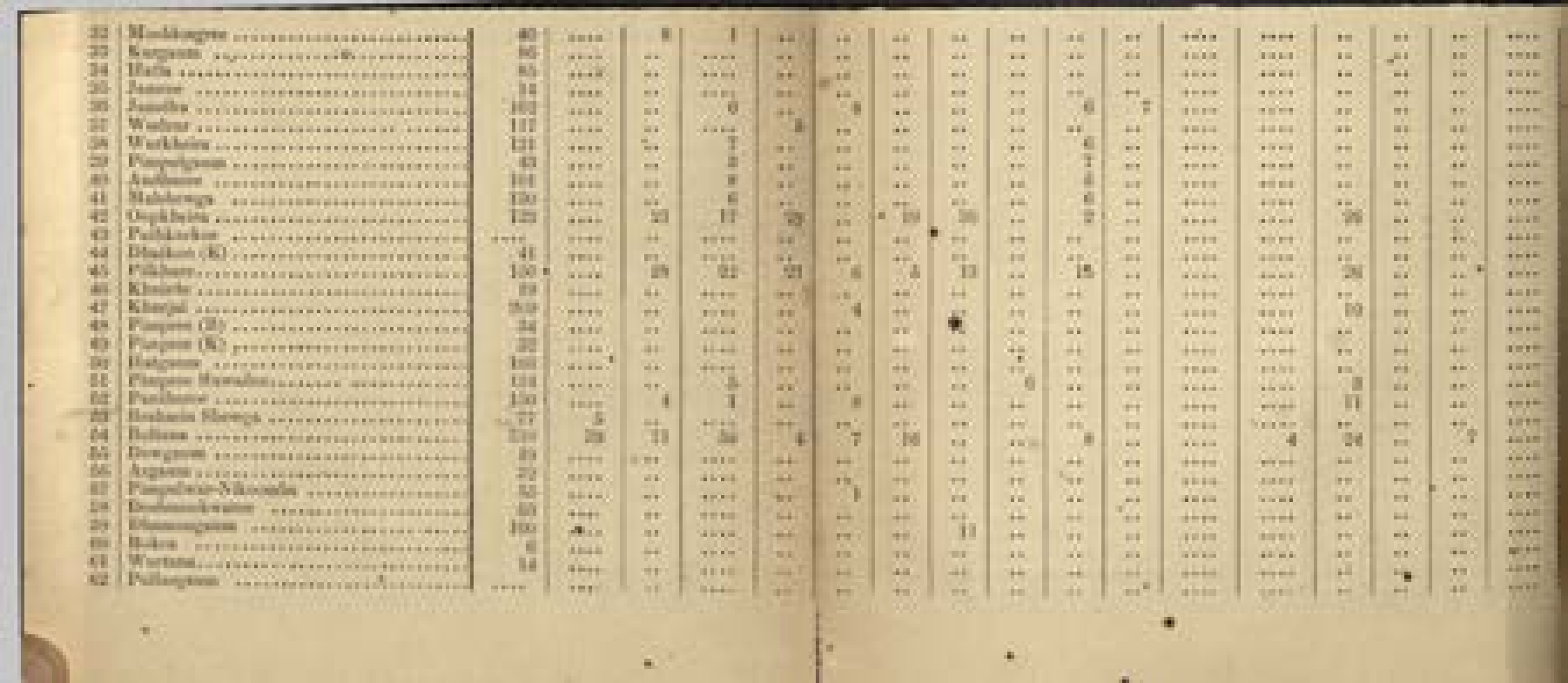
F. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.

TABLE G.

Statement showing the Taxes and Payments in

Number.	Names of Villages.	Taxes and Payments in																
		Colonum.	Payment in Hindu Cloth.	Rushoom in Money.	Rushoom and Amount in Other Coins.	Sum in Gold Mohurs.	Amount in Current Rupees.	Ditto in Sicca Rupees.	Amount in Pagodas.	Ditto in Star Pagodas.	Amount in Rupees.	Ditto in Fanams and Chuckrums.	Payments in Cloth and Cloth Chuckrums.	Ditto in Cloth.	Ditto in Chuckrums.	Amount in Rupees.	Payments in Money.	Balance in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Waghole	100	33	179	197	30	27	24	87	35	35	45	4	19	97	47	17	19
2	Tolwan (B)	230	12	17	68	8	11	23	13	3	5	8	.....	3	3	..	7	.....
3	Tellwarn	230	.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
4	Bhowa (B)	307	.....	19	45	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	.....	.....	1	..	..	.....
5	Dawegaum (Pr. Bhil)	350	.....	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
6	Rahigaum	161	.....	.....	.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
7	Bingoal Shim	150	.....	62	.....	..	15	..	5	..	..	14	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
8	Wallale-wadalee	225	.....	..	12	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
9	Dawoom	107	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
10	Joula	50	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
11	Bhamar (B)	102	.....	9	9	12	14	..	..	..	..	5	.....	.....	13	..	..	.....
12	Ekhalwa	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
13	Chandlawdee (K)	100	.....	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
14	Chintgowlun	60	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
15	Kondra	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
16	Pellaur (Pr. Golim.)	48	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
17	Mundkheira	100	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
18	Bingoal (K)	163	.....	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
19	Chandlawdee (B)	50	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
20	Bunkheira (K)	60	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
21	Mundkheira (K)	60	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
22	Nawa	100	.....	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
23	Bhawalee	100	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
24	Wahalgaum	100	.....	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
25	Chandlawa	74	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
26	Dahiwal	140	.....	..	20	..	7	6	..	..	..	8	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
27	Dawegaum	55	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
28	Sawalgaum	50	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
29	Mangolea	50	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
30	Lonah	120	.....	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
31	Pahanee	80	.....	..	.....	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....

| | | |



| | | |

63	Tirpole	46	....	..	17	..
64	Dewlee	231	13	57	41	32
65	Mehoon	328	65	63	63	29
66	Bangaum	73	....	..	6	..
67	Khurkee (B)	124	....	..	7	..
68	Bhowur	137	2	..	....	..
69	Chinchkheira	105	....	..	....	..
70	Guneshpoor	153	26	..	1	1
71	Tackee (pr. Daree)	264	....	..	12	9
72	Ranjungaum	301	80	43	128	38
73	Sidwaree	29	....	..	....	..
74	Bilakheira	43	....	..	....	..
75	Pokhree	106	....	..	....	..
76	Dhatkoo (B)	11	....	..	....	..
77	Tacklee	48	....	..	....	..
78	Sakegaum	76	4	..	4	5
79	Nandra	30	....	..	....	..
80	Sangwee	....	....	..	....	..
81	Sindee	4	....	..	....	..
82	Wodre	83	....	11	....	..
83	Hingvee	92	....	..	1	..
84	Tamuswaree	17	....	..	....	..
85	Lambolee (K)	17	....	..	....	..
86	Mandoorne	106	....	..	....	..
87	Kotegaum	45	....	..	....	..
88	Nyahadongree	263	8	53	48	3
89	Tallegaum	166	....	..	1	21
90	Malligaum	160	8	96	19	6
91	Alwaree	28	....	..	....	..
92	Kurrunjgaum	181	....	..	....	..
93	Waghroo	34	....	..	....	..

| | | |

TABLE G.

STATEMENT *showing the* TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS *in*

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN

Sootars or Carpenters.	Lohars or Smiths.	Shimpee or Tailors.	Kumar or Bangle-sellers.	Nahvees or Barbers.	Behlars or Stone-cutters and Masons.	Tambatkars or Coppersmiths and Tinners.	Gooroo or Musicians.	Thelee or Oilmen.	Kassai or Butchers.	Thumbookee or Betel-sellers.	Kolatee or Prostitutes.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
8	9	4	9	8	..	.....	.....	12	..	..	.....
11	6	35	..	25	17	.....	3	34	..	5	.....
..	..	..	...	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
7	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	9	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	5	5	..	2	..	.....	.....	14	..	..	.....
5	5	5	..	9	..	.....	.....	19	..	..	.....
8	17	61	5	12	34	.....	6	38	4	6	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
6	1	..	..	7	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	2	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	3	..	.....
9	12	2	..	10	..	.....	.....	28	5	4	.....
4	..	..	10	11	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
10	9	..	..	12	..	.....	.....	8	7	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
..	..	..	..	4	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....

94	Wakwe	33	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
95	Werkheim	....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
96	Kheimbe	63	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
97	Pimpurkheim	74	.....	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	.....	.....	22	..	..	.....
98	Rohlmar	51	.....	..	5	4	..	5	..	..	3	..	.....	.....	10	..	..	.....
99	Jalgamm	127	.....	..	.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	8	..	..	.....
100	Sagamm	202	42	213	12	12	18	18	12	6	20	3	.....	.....	10	12	12	.....
101	Patombe	470	21	33	32	28	24	9	102	4	31	22	.....	5	12	..	11	.....
102	Pimpelwar Mhahn	140	.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	.....	.....	25	..	..	.....
103	Tangwehm	49	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
104	Bohlbe (E)	58	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
105	Oberegamm	....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
106	Chelegamm	876	223	93	121	72	16	..	15	..	58	27	8	4	134	32	8	9
107	Jalgamm	203	19	17	49	22	19	13	3	12	6	..	.....	3	41	5	..	.....
108	Chapemir	229	7	3	20	5	5	3	..	..	16	4	.....	.....	21	..	..	.....
109	Vimlpore	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
110	Londra	105	.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
111	Mahrudpore	50	.....	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	7	11	..	.....
112	Wargaum Lalak	131	8	..	21	3	5	4	4	5	19	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
113	Jamrao (Pr. Kreuber)	40	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
114	Jeemur	....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
115	Amole	135	21	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	5	..	..	.....
116	Khurkee	217	.....	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	.....	.....	5	..	..	.....
117	Tambole (Bombuck)	243	.....	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....
117		13,570	682	1,151	1,319	681	285	223	409	99	605	240	13	47	713	127	77	15

which the Population of Talooka Chalisgaon is engaged.

Potters or Chinamakers.	Musicians or Dancers.	Cultivators of Soil.	Shoemakers or Cobblers.	Cultivators of Grass lands.	Cultivators of Garden lands.	Barbers.	Kumbhars or Potters.	Cultivators of Rice lands.	Shoemakers.	Sheep.	Goats.	Bullocks.	Agriculturists Subdivisions.	Indoor Servants.	Professors of Religion.	Weavers.	Cultivators of Jowari lands.	Shepherds.	Oilmen.	Agriculturists Subdivisions.	Agriculturists of Cotton lands.	Agriculturists of Bajri lands.	Total.	REMARKS.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,014	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,829	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,803	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	
519	399	20	112	34	28	142	179	554	2,033	347	604	1,994	315	98	3433	18	93	395	322	1,290	105	32,004	

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.

TABLE II.

Statistical Return of Horses, Inhabitants, and Cattle

Horses.				Cattle.	Inhabitants.														
	Kind.				Males.				Females.										
Thil.	Pur Breed.	Thorbred.	Total.		Below 12 years old.	Above 12 years old.	Total.	Out used as yet Training.	Below 12 years old.	Married.	Widows (called Ladies) above 12 years old.	Kept.	Servant.	Not Relations.	Total.	Cattle as yet Training.	Total Cattle and Bf.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	278	8	286	Brahmans	259	285	544	242	112	236	56	..	3	..	408	..	1,019
	2,003	110	2,113	Cavalies	2,107	2,702	4,809	85	1,214	2,481	500	3	3	3	4,201	..	8,304
	209	11	220	Mallies	200	305	505	1	187	280	45	1	1	..	462	..	967
	323	5	328	Rajpootlu	348	340	688	24	148	214	30	2	2	..	396	..	1,112
	146	15	161	Coolies	171	201	372	2	125	161	49	2	2	..	339	..	711
	37	..	37	Gowrie	32	50	82	1	27	41	11	..	..	..	79	..	161
	18	..	18	Gollak	23	18	41	11	17	19	8	..	..	..	44	..	85
	241	3	244	Lubbeiken Wanee	193	255	448	139	118	211	62	9	..	..	400	..	848
	12	1	13	Goarow	11	19	30	2	5	15	2	..	..	..	22	..	52
	89	6	95	Bahoby	43	74	117	1	21	62	14	..	..	..	97	..	214
	69	2	71	Soutar	72	91	163	4	33	84	7	..	..	..	124	..	287
	53	4	57	Lohar	57	72	129	.....	33	69	12	..	..	..	114	..	243
	28	5	33	Dhoree	30	24	54	.....	17	25	8	..	..	..	50	..	104
	408	10	418	Wanjaree	459	776	1,314	1	251	459	143	..	..	..	853	..	2,168
	88	20	88	Purdasee	62	108	170	1	34	80	14	..	..	..	128	..	299
	456	258	694	Malsar	689	993	1,682	1	454	800	182	3	..	..	1,439	..	3,121
	11	..	11	Malsar-Flowe	12	14	26	.....	7	13	4	..	..	..	24	..	50
	443	400	843	Illaut	449	816	1,265	6	274	479	86	3	..	..	842	..	2,107
	120	30	150	Chamblar	136	157	293	1	92	158	27	2	..	..	279	..	572
	79	79	79	Mang	80	94	174	.....	58	85	24	1	..	..	168	..	342
	37	2	39	Dhoobie	46	54	100	.....	31	53	11	..	..	..	95	..	195
	80	2	82	Naves	92	122	214	1	76	105	17	1	..	..	199	..	414
	20	4	24	Kasar	24	31	55	3	9	23	4	..	..	..	36	..	94
	40	10	50	Gosawee	24	30	54	3	10	30	11	1	..	..	52	..	109
	51	38	89	Tirmulive	30	72	102	.....	30	64	13	..	..	..	107	..	209
	153	4	157	Marwadee	54	121	175	87	45	85	21	3	..	..	154	..	416
	98	2	100	Sonar	158	159	317	30	56	153	37	..	..	..	246	..	693
	113	4	117	Singee	113	162	275	58	47	156	36	1	..	..	240	..	632
	75	6	81	Baingee	11	33	44	1	14	21	3	..	..	..	38	..	83
	1	..	1	Kan-phata	2	2	4	.....	.....	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	9
	165	364	529	Mussulmans	455	752	1,207	55	439	572	192	3	..	..	1,206	..	3,343
	93	4	97	Dungee	169	149	318	.....	102	169	35	..	..	..	306	..	624

| | | |

| | | |

Taluka Chandgad, Kolhapur Collectorate.

Males and Females of which			Cattle								Carts.			Ploughs.	REMARKS.
Males and Boys above Ten Years.	Males above Twenty Years.	Males and Lads between Ten and Twenty Years.	Bullocks and He-Buffaloes. Kept for agricultural purposes.	Bullocks and He-Buffaloes. Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and Calves.	Horses or Ponies and Mares and Mare young ones.	Asses and their young ones.	Sheep and Goats, &c.	Total.	Large.	Small.	Total.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
44	.....	6	4	1	15	3	1	.....	10	34	2	.....	2	1	
56	3	23	29	17	73	24	3	.....	.....	146	6	.....	6	6	
65	14	11	35	5	61	6	2	.....	.....	73	6	.....	6	17	
81	15	12	124	16	203	43	6	.....	15	503	62	18	80	220	
12	7	20	2	6	42	21	7	10	10	222	3	.....	3	.....	
14	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	
15	.....	13	17	23	38	8	13	.....	6	106	2	.....	2	5	
16	.....	7	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	
24	8	16	28	7	158	23	12	.....	38	292	5	1	6	17	
15	6	16	3	2	5	4	6	.....	7	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	
15	1	4	.....	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	.....	1	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	2	.....	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	.....	10	1	6	10	3	1	.....	16	37	.....	.....	.....	1	
34	.....	7	22	6	83	6	1	.....	100	220	7	.....	7	12	
9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	6	15	32	7	69	15	6	.....	102	231	9	1	9	9	
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	1	2	6	8	13	10	2	.....	.....	47	3	.....	3	2	
1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	
5	1	11	13	.....	13	3	.....	.....	41	115	4	.....	4	5	
4	.....	4	12	.....	9	4	.....	.....	1	26	4	.....	4	5	
2	.....	2	2	2	4	4	2	.....	25	41	3	.....	3	1	
11	.....	11	43	.....	31	24	1	.....	.....	103	9	.....	9	21	
4	.....	4	.....	3	.....	19	.....	.....	10	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	
20,869	1,208	3,599	8,279	3,564	17,643	4,922	1,662	118	19,431	80,054	1,277	429	1,706	3,564	

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.

No. 72 OF 1863.

MEMORANDUM.

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Khandeish in forwarding this report, containing revised rates prepared by Captain Elphinstone, will as briefly as possible add his opinion, the subject of the applicability of the proposed rates having already been discussed between the Revenue Commissioner, the Collector, and the Acting Superintendent.

2. Captain Elphinstone has minutely and carefully taken into consideration in both talookas the various circumstances affecting each respective village, and has formed the groups accordingly. The formation of the groups seem to the Superintendent to be correct.

3. The effect of the proposed rates in both talookas is that of equalising the assessment, maintaining the former amount of realisations. Under present circumstances (with the very high rates of prices for every description of produce) there may still be an increase in the revenue; but from the very poor nature of a large portion of the land in both talookas, more particularly so in Dhoolia, the Superintendent does not anticipate the introduction of the proposed rates will be followed by any great increase in cultivation (except where there is good soil still available in Chalisgaum), as was the case in previously revised districts. It will be perceived by statements A and E that in Dhoolia talooka the arable acres amount to 188,992, whereas the cultivation of last year was only 59,454; and in Chalisgaum the arable area is 215,889, and actual cultivation of last season 62,952, giving only a little over one-third as cultivated. It might have been advisable therefore, with the view of offering greater inducement towards bringing the waste lands under cultivation, to have pitched the rates somewhat lower in the second and third classes for the less favourably situated villages of the Dhoolia talooka.

4. Allowing full weight to the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner in recommending modification in the scale of rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone for adoption in the northern portion of Dhoolia

into which revised rates were introduced last year, notwithstanding the improved facility of communication by railway to the coast, and the high standard of the present prices for agricultural produce, the Superintendent hardly expects that any expansion in the revenue will take place in the villages where the land is poor and water scarce (such as is the case in many parts of the Dhoolia talooka) unless under a light assessment. Proceeding from Kheir northwards cultivation ceases from about two miles from the river; the country then becomes rocky and barren, and with exception of small patches of cultivation immediately in the vicinity of the villages for miles, there is hardly a speck of cultivation visible. It has often struck the Superintendent as surprising that the few inhabitants do not leave that part of the collectorate altogether and move over to the more fertile lands. The people, however, possess a strong feeling for their native villages, as well as a dislike to throw up their family wuttuns, and thus you see them dragging out a bare existence in a barren, unfertile part of the country. The important fact of the railway passing through the Chalisgaum talooka must have an increasing influence over the district for years to come, and over the best soils the Superintendent expects to see an extension of cultivation under the rates proposed which seem to him to be very applicable.

5. The Superintendent would, however, here offer a few remarks on the position of the southern portion of the Khandeish collectorate, of which the Chalisgaum talooka forms a portion, and which has not been noticed by Captain Elphinstone. Major Wingate in his report on Khandeish (No. 97, dated 29th March 1852), in paragraph 4, writers as follows:—"The fall of rain throughout Khandeish is probably less than in the Southern Maratha Country and little, if at all, greater than in the Deccan, while the rocks and the soils are exactly similar to those of the latter province, though the harder varieties of trap are much more sparingly distributed in Khandeish than in the Deccan. Notwithstanding, however, these resemblances, the soil of Khandeish is more fertile and yields heaveir crops than either the Deccan or Southern Maratha Country, which apparently is owing to some unexplained peculiarity of climate, and to the soil being less exhausted by long-continued cultivation. This su-

perior fertility, however, does not affect the relative fertility of the several varieties of soil amongst themselves. The principal crops of Khandeish are also those of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, and the modes of husbandry do not materially differ, on which account the plan for estimating the relative values of different kinds of soil followed on the surveys of those provinces will be in all respects applicable to Khandeish."

6. This unexplained peculiarity of climate has, in the opinion of the Superintendent, less influence in the talookas of Chalisgaum and Malligaum than in those in the valley of the Taptee. The superior fertility of the soils perceptible in the lands of this portion of the collectorate cannot be said to be observable in Chalisgaum. Although the soils may in places be similar in colour and even in depth, yet there is a marked difference in their productive power. The yield of the superior descriptions of produce is not only much less, but from the small quantities grown leads to the inference that the climate and soil are unsuitable to their growth. The following table will exhibit this, perhaps, more clearly :—

Crop.	Errundole.	Nusseer-abad.	Nundoor-bar.	Dhoolia.	Chalis-gaum.
Bajree	23	8	22	49	40
Jowaree	18	31	1	8	16
Wheat	15	17	27	1	3
Cotton	13	17	6	11	9
Linseed	12	14	13	2	6
Gram	7	4	7	1	3
Tillee	6	6	10	17	12
Other grains	6	3	14	11	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed that the extent of cotton, linseed, wheat, and gram grown in Chalisgaum and Dhoolia, contrasted with that produced in Errundole, Nusseerabad, and Nundoorbar, bear but a small percentage. Bajree it will be seen is the principal crop. The produce of both talookas may be said to be almost entirely confined

to the "khureef" crops. The wheat and linseed raised in Chalisgaum is chiefly grown on the table-land above the ghauts. The peculiarity of the soils of the Taptee valley, as the Superintendent has remarked in former reports, are in his opinion attributable in a great measure to the sub-soil being a deep retentive clay, upon which is a coating of rich alluvial soil. This clay sub-soil is found in some places to be 90 feet in depth, retaining the moisture throughout the year, whereas in Chalisgaum the soil, even where it is black and comes under the denomination of 1st class, with a relative value according to survey scale of sixteen annas, has a sub-soil either of moorum or hard sheet-rock, assimilating very closely to the soils obtaining in the adjoining collectorate of Ahmednuggur, which were mostly classified under the supervision of the Superintendent while employed there as an Assistant Superintendent. Soils under such circumstances do not retain the moisture long, and in the event of a scanty monsoon the crops fail, the wells become dry, and the country in general suffers periodically from severe drought. On the other hand in the districts along the Taptee, although there is comparatively no surface-water except in the Taptee itself, the wells though deep (averaging from 60 to 90 feet in Sowda and Yawul) retain their supply of water and save the inhabitants and their cattle in seasons of distress.

8. The Superintendent before leaving England was, at the instance he believes of the Revenue Secretary of the India Board, consulted by the Secretary of a Company, styling itself "The Anglo Cotton Association Company," who have issued prospectuses avowing an intention to take up 50,000 acres of land in Khandeish. The Secretary was desirous of learning the most eligible available lands for the growth of cotton, linseed, and wheat. Chalisgaum seemed to that gentleman to offer many advantages as to facility of railway communication; but the Superintendent gave it as his opinion that the lands of the Taptee valley far excel those of Chalisgaum as a producing country and less subject to drought.

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Malligaum,
23rd February 1863.

No. 1085 of 1863.

To the Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter as per margin, I have the honour to remind you of the orders of Government regarding the levy of a light extra tax for roads and schools, and to request that you will desire Mr. Davidson to explain to the ryots at the time of settlement that Government reserve to itself the right to levy hereafter one anna in every rupee in addition to the assessment.

No. 946, dated 11th April 1863, regarding the redivision of the assessment of the Dhoolia and Chalisgaum talookas.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. H. Ellis,
Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

Camp Suttana, 25th April 1863.

No. 1086 of 1863.

Revenue Department.

Submitted to Government in continuation of the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 1038, dated 21st April 1863.

B. H. Ellis,
Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

Camp Suttana, 25th April 1863.

No. 1038 of 1863.

Revenue Department.

To the Honourable A. D. Robertson,
Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Governor in Council a report from Captain Elphinstone, the late Acting Superintendent of Khandeish Survey, on the revision of the assessment of the Dhoolia and Chalisgaum talookas.

No. 62, dated 7th February 1863, with accompaniments.

The report includes also one village formerly belonging to Dhoolia but now forming a portion of Amulnair to which it was annexed in 1861.

No. 428, dated 24th March 1863.

2. The Collector of Khandeish in forwarding the papers has remarked—

"The arable portion of the Dhoolia talooka may be briefly described as consisting of two valleys—one watered by the river Boree; the other by the river Panjura, upon which the town of Dhoolia is situated. The Boree is a very small stream affording few facilities for irrigation. The Panjura has some very fine works of irrigation, and Captain Fife is now maturing a plan for a very extensive system of canals from the present bundara near the village of Kaperna, which will largely add to the area capable of irrigation. The soil of the Dhoolia talooka is generally inferior, though fair black soil is occasionally found. The climate is about the average of that of the open portion of Khandeish. Fever and ague are prevalent after the monsoon, but not to the same extent as in the western districts.

2. The Chalisgaum talooka is divided into two parts—the country watered by the river Girna, and that on the table-land of the Satmalla hills, which run along the eastern side of the talooka. The valley of the Girna contains much good soil, intermixed occasionally with extensive barren tracts. The country above the ghaut is a rich black soil, but is badly supplied with water, and is periodically visited with most destructive hailstorms. The climate of the talooka generally is good, particularly above the ghauts. Captain Elphinstone in paragraph 15 points out that the British villages on the plateau are much intermixed and surrounded by those of the Nizam, and suggests an exchange of villages with the view of making our territory more compact. This suggestion appears well worth consideration. It would enable the police to exercise a more effective supervision over the turbulent characters of this frontier. The villages of this table-land labour under a great disadvantage in being separated from the railway by the ghauts, which are almost impassable for carts. The

chief ghauts are the Gowtalla, the Purdhari, and the Kussara. The last is in the Ahmednuggur zillah, and is, I believe, the most practicable. It leads to the Nandgaum railway station, and I would strongly urge its being made easily passable for carts. You sanctioned Rs. 8,000 for the repair of the Gowtalla and Purdhari ghauts as a famine-relief work during the past monsoon, but the Engineer department were unable to detach an officer to mark out the line of road. Nothing therefore has been done, and the districts still remain separated from a market by an almost impassable ghaut.

"3. Captain Fife is now engaged on a project for a very extensive bundara on the Girna near the village of Saigaum, and a lake for storing the monsoon waters. These works will irrigate a large portion of the valley of the Girna far into the Bhurgaum talooka. The Girna is a perennial stream; its rocky bed and low banks afford great facilities for irrigation which have not escaped Captain Fife's experienced eye. The upper course of the Girna in the Malligaum and Baglan talookas has already several extensive works of irrigation, and many more will be added if Captain Fife's projects are sanctioned.

"4. The mode of husbandry in these two talookas is the same as that of the rest of Khandeish and the Deccan; it is rude and slovenly to the European eye, but perhaps not more so than that of many parts of England previous to the repeal of the corn laws and the discovery of guano and chemical manures. The people are fully aware of the advantages of a rotation of crops and manure, but the prices of agricultural produce have hitherto been so low as to offer few inducements to careful cultivation. In a favourable season the crops yield a large return with but little trouble, and the cultivators are content with that.

"5. The crops are those common to the rest of Khandeish. In Dhoolia and the part of Chalisgaum below the ghauts the khureef harvest is the principal one; but in the rich black soil above the ghauts rubbee crops are grown. The Bheels of the Satmalla hills add to their precarious means by collecting the flower of the mhowra, from which an intoxicating spirit is

distilled. The jungle also yields a nut called charoli, which is considered a delicacy, and a gum found on the dhamra tree, which is said to be superior to gum arabic. Captain Elphinstone thinks it should be preserved not only on account of the gum, but also the wood, which is similar to box; but if it never attains a greater size than 5 or 6 inches in diameter, it is not likely to be cut down for timber. I would not therefore interfere with this humble source of profit to the Bheels.

"6. The population of both districts is an agricultural one. The trade of the town of Dhoolia is very unimportant, and the small quantity of coarse cloth manufactured is hardly worth notice. The town of Dhoolia contains 10,000 inhabitants, and that of Chalisgaum 2,800. Setting aside the population of these towns, the talooka of Dhoolia contains 78 souls and Chalisgaum 73 souls to the square mile of arable land.

"7. The G. I. P. Railway passes through the centre of the Chalisgaum talooka, having a station about a mile from the town of Chalisgaum. Captain Elphinstone in paragraph 12 suggests a branch line of rail connecting Dhoolia with Julgaum and Chalisgaum, and thinks it would yield a profit. He points out the inconvenience of the unfinished state of the line at the Thul ghaut, and the dishonesty of the inferior railway officials. He suggests that the Railway Company should be made liable for damage to property and loss by theft. It is presumed that the works on the Thul ghaut are progressing as rapidly as possible, and when the line is continuous from Bombay, the opportunities of theft will be greatly reduced. The Railway Company as carriers are already liable for the safety of goods entrusted to their care.

"8. The Bombay and Agra road passes through Dhoolia, and a branch road to Asseerghur diverges from the main road near the village of Gorga and traverses the western portion of the talooka. These are the only made-roads of these talookas; but the fair-weather roads are kept in fair order, and afford a a sufficient means of communication to all parts of the district.

I do not mean that good metalled roads would not be better, but that there is no absolute obstruction to traffic except that at the ghauts, alluded to in paragraph 2.

"9. The average error in the measurement and classification of these two talookas was as follows:—

Measuremement.		*Classification.*
	Per cent., goontas.	Per field.
Dhoolia.....	30	4¼
Chalisgaum	29	4

"10. Captain Elphinstone reports that he has been unable to obtain any records of the management of these districts previous to their becoming British territory. They were under the government of the Peishwas, and no doubt suffered from the anarchy which prevailed during that dynasty; but there is evidence of their having at a very distinct (*s. o.*) period been much more highly cultivated and populated than even at present. This was probably under the early Mussulman government before the power of the Mogul began to decline.

"11. The rule of the British goverument dates from the year 1818. In that year the cultivated lands of Dhoolia were 16,002 acres, and in 1861-62 they had increased to 67,619 acres, showing an increase of fourfold in forty-four years. The diagram contained in Captain Elphinstone's report shows the rise and fall of the revenue, cultivation, and remissions of the district during these years. In the year 1820 an injudicious attempt was made to raise the assessment, but it was found impracticable, and from that time till 1847-48 the assessment was gradually reduced to its present standard, large remissions having been granted in 1824, 1832, and 1838 on account of failures of the monsoon. The only reduction since 1848 has been in the assessment of land, which had been waste for many years. This was in 1852-53 reduced to eight annas per beega, and gave a great impetus to cultivation of the waste lands; since that time the cultivation and consequently the revenue has steadily increased.

" 12. Captain Elphinstone reports in paragraph 25 that though the rates of assessment now to be proposed will apply to 152 villages of the Dhoolia talooka, the classification of 30 of these villages is not yet finished. If the rates are sanctioned these villages can eventually be placed in whichever of the classes their relative advantages may seem to entitle them.

" 13. Captain Elphinstone has divided the 122 villages now to be assessed into three classes, according to their soil and relative position to markets, road, and rivers, as follows:—

Group of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Conditions affecting the grouping of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rates.
			Rs. a. p.
I.	24	Villages possessing the advantage of being market towns or lying within their immediate vicinity or along the banks of the Panjura river and having the best climate	2 6 0
II.	69	Villages similarly situated with respect to markets, but having an inferior climate or being less favoured in other respects; also villages lying along the principal high-roads, but at some distance from markets, and the market towns on the Boree river..	2 2 0
III.	29	Villages more unfavourably situated than the last or lying in the Boree valley, and those among the rocky ranges dividing the two valleys	1 14 0

" 14. In paragraph 27 Captain Elphinstone explains that he has placed most of the villages of the more favoured valley of the Panjura in the first and second classes, while those of the Boree valley are placed in the 2nd and 3rd classes. This arrangement appears judicious, as the villages on the Panjura have great advantages of position over those on the Boree river.

" 15. The rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone are rather higher than those sanctioned last year for the adjoining Songeer petta; but this increase is justified by the superior advantages of proximity to the large market of Dhoolia and to the railway enjoyed by the villages of the Sooba. The present prices of agri-

cultural produce would bear a much higher rate of assessment than that now proposed; but the present prices are exceptional: and though it is probable that they will never fall so low as they were before the railway was opened, the re-opening of the American ports and the increased production consequent on the present high prices must before long affect them. I think the rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone are fair and reasonable, and I recommend them for the sanction of Government.

"16. There are in the Dhoolia talooka 2,011 acres of garden-land irrigated by 496 wells, and for these lands Captain Elphinstone proposes a maximum rate of three rupees per acre. This was the rate sanctioned for the Songeer petta last year, and I suggest its being made also applicable to the Sooba. Captain Elphinstone explains that there are besides 192 wells in good order, but which have not been used for irrigation for the last fifteen years, and the wells of 23 villages have not yet been fully examined. The settlement of the patusthul rates of assessment is postponed, pending the decision of Government as to the propriety of reverting to the pereewar system or assessment of the crops instead of the land.

"17. The financial result of the new assessment will be a small increase to the revenue derived from villages in the first class, but a reduction on the whole of Rs. 2,023 or 3¼ per cent. The average annual remissions during the last forty-four years have been Rs. 2,442, while during the last ten years the average annual remissions have been Rs. 1,492.

"18. The village of Jamda was last year transferred from Dhoolia talooka to that of Amulnair, and is placed by Captain Elphinstone in the 2nd sub-division of the 2nd class of the Amulnair villages, the maximum assessment on which is Rs. 1½ per acre. I beg to suggest that Captain Elphinstone's classification of this village be confirmed.

"19. The Chalisgaum talooka consists of 166 villages, of which 25 are alienated or partly so. The jagheerdar of one of these alienated villages has consented to its assessment, so that

the revised rates have to be introduced into 142 villages. The classification of 11 of these villages is not yet finished, but the rates sanctioned for the remaining 131 villages will be applied to them as soon as the class to which they belong is fixed.

"20. The diagram annexed to Captain Elphinstone's report shows the fluctuations of cultivation, assessment, remissions, and collections for the last forty-four years. At the accession of the British government the average assessment was Rs. 2-2 per acre, and though the cultivation gradually increased, with a few exceptional years of failure of the monsoon, it was found necessary from time to time to reduce the assessment to an average of something less than a rupee per acre. Cultivation for the last ten years has steadily increased.

"21. Captain Elphinstone has divided the 130 khalsa villages of Chalisgaum now to be assessed into the following groups :—

Group of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Conditions affecting the grouping of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rates.
			Rs. a. p.
I.	25	Villages most advantageously situated with regard to the markets, the market towns themselves and a few villages in the more fertile portion of the Girna valley, and having the best climate ..	2 8 0
II.	44	Less favourably situated than the last, but lying along the banks of the Girna on the high-road to Chalisgaum and the smaller bazar towns	2 4 0
III.	31	Villages less advantageously situated than those of the II. group, both with respect to markets and to climate	2 0 0
	26	The villages on the table-land having a scarcity of water and being very inconveniently situated with regard to the railway as well as markets, although possessing an excellent climate and good soil ..	1 12 0
IV.	4	Villages lying amongst the Satmalla hills and being entirely deserted or nearly so, and exposed to the ravages of wild animals and having the worst climate	1 10 0

"22. These rates are slightly in advance of those proposed for Dhoolia, but considering the advantages of railway, climate, and soil enjoyed by the district, are, I think, sufficiently low to ensure a steady increase of cultivation. I recommend them for the sanction of Government.

"23. The settlement of the patusthul rates is for the present postponed for the reason stated in paragraph 16. For motusthul land Captain Elphinstone proposes an assessment of three rupees per acre, which is the same as that proposed for Dhoolia. I think this a fair rate, and would suggest its sanction. There are 500 wells in the Chalisgaum talooka, cultivating an area of 2,009 acres. This does not include the garden-land of the 11 villages not yet classed.

"24. The financial effect of these rates will be a small increase of Rs. 2,203 or 3¾ per cent. on the revenue of the whole district. The advantages derived from the railway fully warrant this increase."

3. I would beg to state that the grouping of the villages and the suitability of the rates proposed were discussed at length demi-officially between Captain Elphinstone, Mr. Ashburner, and myself; and as the report now submitted embodies all that was finally determined upon, I have only to recommend the proposals for sanction.

4. To Captain Elphinstone's report is appended a memorandum by Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent, who has lately returned from leave. Regarding this memorandum Mr. Ashburner states as follows :—

No. 72, dated 23rd February 1863.

"Mr. Davidson * * * expresses his concurrence in the grouping of the villages as arranged by Captain Elphinstone, but considers that the rates should have been fixed somewhat lower for the second and third class villages. He thinks the proposed rates too high to admit of any extension of cultivation in the poorer soils of the Dhoolia talooka. I do not agree with him in this respect. The proposed rates reduce the assessment of Dhoolia 3¼ per cent., and the increase of 3¾ per cent. on the revenue of Chalisgaum cannot be considered

so much an increase as a readjustment of the burden. Cultivation has steadily increased for the last ten years on this assessment, and I cannot anticipate any check to this progress, now that the assessment is more fairly distributed, and the opening of the railway has placed the districts in a more favourable position than during any period of the past ten years of progress."

5. It will be observed that the application of the rate proposed for the 2nd class, in which the bulk of the Dhoolia villages is found, gives an average of only fifteen annas per acre, which must surely be considered as most moderate for a talooka so advantageously situated as Dhoolia. It is chiefly to these villages that Mr. Davidson's remarks refer, and I concur with the Collector in opinion that the rates of both talookas have been properly fixed.

Captain Elphinstone's 7th paragraph. Mr. Ashburner's 3rd paragraph.

6. The paragraphs regarding irrigational works call for no remark here. The suitability of the Girna and the other rivers for such works will receive every consideration from Captain Fife.

Captain Elphinstone's part of paragraph 10. Mr. Ashburner's part of paragraph 5.

7. The Conservator of Forests will be consulted in respect to the value of the dhamra tree and its gum.

8. I beg to suggest that the paragraphs marginally noted be transferred to the Railway department for such notice as may be deemed proper.

Captain Elphinstone's 12th paragraph. Mr. Ashburner's 7th paragraph.

9. Paragraphs 13 and 14 of Captain Elphinstone's report relate to roads. They will be considered in the Public Works department.

Vide also paragraphs 2 and 8 of Mr. Ashburner's letter.

10. Adverting to the scattered villages above the Satmalla ghauts, Captain Elphinstone thinks it would be an advantage if an arrangement could be effected with the Nizam's government to exchange these villages for some of His Highness' villages

Vide his paragraph 2 quoted above under paragraph 2 of this letter.

which lie amongst ours. I concur with Mr. Ashburner in recommending this proposition for approval, and if it be favourably entertained by Government, I would suggest that negotiations be opened with His Highness the Nizam. Meanwhile I have directed the Superintendent not to give the usual guarantee to the villages above alluded to, pending the receipt of the orders of Government.

11. In the other villages of the two talookas under report I have authorised the introduction of the new rates in anticipation of sanction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. H. Ellis,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Malligaum, 21st April 1863.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1591.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1863.

Letter from the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D., No. 1038, dated 21st April 1863, with accompaniments.

Memorandum from ditto ditto No. 1086, dated 25th April 1863, with accompaniment, relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Dhoolia and Chalisgaum talookas of the Khandeish collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the rates proposed in Captain Elphinstone's report, and is pleased to confirm the orders of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., for the introduction of the settlement into the villages of the two talookas above named, and the rates imposed should be guaranteed for 30 years, with the exception that Government reserve to itself the right to impose water-rate or additional assessment on any lands which may be made capable of irrigation by any irrigational works which may hereafter be constructed by Government.

2. With regard to the scattered villages above the Satmalla ghauts, the Governor in Council considers the proposal to effect an exchange of some or all of these villages for others belonging to the Nizam, in order to make our boundary more compact, worthy of adoption, and the subject should be submitted through the Political department for the consideration of the Resident. His Excellency in Council is, however, of opinion that the villages in question should not be deprived of the benefits of the settlement which has been introduced in the rest of the talooka to which they belong, and that if an exchange is effected, it should only be made subject to the maintenance of the settlement, which should therefore be at once introduced into those villages.

3. The paragraphs noted in the margin* regarding irrigational works and roads should be transferred to the Public Works department of the Secretariat.

* Paragraph 7 of letter from the Acting Superintendent, Khandeish Revenue Survey, No. 62, dated 7th February 1863.
Paragraph 3 of letter from the Collector of Khandeish, No. 428, dated 24th March 1863.

Paragraph 6 of letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1038, dated 21st April 1863.

Paragraphs 13 and 14 of letter from the Acting Superintendent, Khandeish Revenue Survey, No. 62, dated 7th February 1863.

Paragraphs 2 and 8 of letter from the Collector of Khandeish, No. 428, dated 24th March 1863.

Paragraph 9 of letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1038, dated 21st April 1863.

* Paragraph 12 of letter from the Acting Superintendent, Khandeish Revenue Survey, No. 62, dated 7th February 1863.

Paragraph 7 of letter from the Collector of Khandeish, No 428, dated 24th March 1863.

4. And the paragraphs noted in the margin* should, as suggested by Mr. Ellis, be transferred to the Railway department of the Secretariat for consideration.

5. The instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner to the Collector, as reported in his memorandum, No. 1086, dated 25th April 1863, regarding the levy of an extra cess for roads and schools are approved by Government.

6. The careful and complete manner in which the results of the Survey have been put before Government in Captain Elphinstone's report and its accompanying diagrams is deserving of high praise. The report and its accompaniments should be printed, and copies sent to the other Surveys as well as to the authorities in Khandeish.

A. D. Robertson,
Secretary to Government.

To The Revenue Commissioner, N.D.,*

The Revenue Commissioner, S.D.,*

The Political Department of the Secretariat, with extracts from the papers noted in the margin.

Paragraph 15 of letter from the Acting Superintendent, Khandeish Revenue Survey, No. 62, dated 7th February 1863.

Paragraph 2 of letter from the Collector of Khandeish, No. 428, dated 24th March 1863.

Paragraph 10 of letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N.D., No. 1038, dated 21st April 1863.

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, with extracts from the papers mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Resolution.

The Railway Department of the Secretariat, with extracts from the papers mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Resolution.

**Note.*—Printed copies of the Papers will be sent hereafter.

No. 1262 of 1863.

Revenue Department.

From B. H. Ellis, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,

To the Honourable A. D. Robertson,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—Adverting to paragraph 7 of my letter as per margin, I have the honour to give below for the information of Government a copy of the report (No. 294, dated 6th instant) made by the Conservator of Forests on the "dhamra" tree :—

No. 1038, dated 21st April 1863, handing up reports on the revision of the assessment of the Dhoolia and Chalisgaum talookas.

"The dhamra tree (Conocarpus latifolius) yields a very fine tough wood. The natives, however, will not use it for house building as they say it does not last. It is extensively used, however, instead of iron for the axles of carts. The gum is very fine, and is diligently gathered by poor people and sold by them to traders.

"The tree itself is not one of those exclusively preserved for building purposes, and has therefore become the principal firewood now imported into Bombay island.

"Under the circumstances, it is not worth preserving, and the Conservator would not interfere with the gathering of the gum by the poor people or charge them any fee."

2. The subject calls for no further notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. H. Ellis,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Egutpoora, 14th May 1863.

17 o

00110071

Digitized with financial assistance from
H T Parekh FOUNDATION
An Initiative by
HDFC
WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH
on 27 November, 2018